

CANADA

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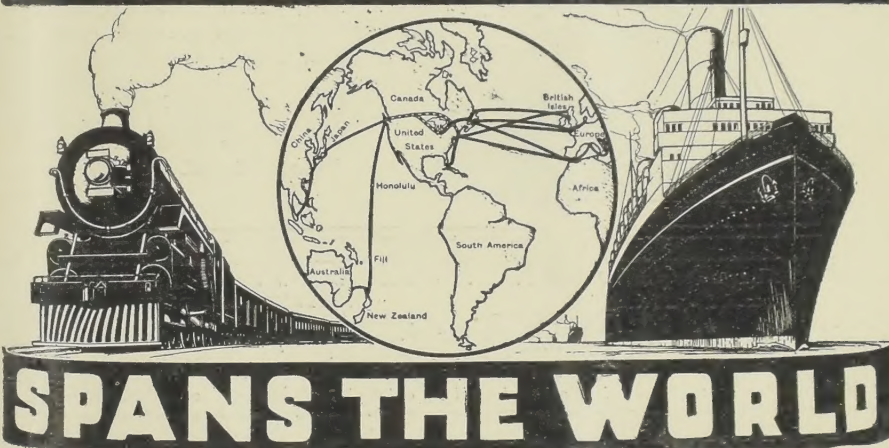
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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1922.

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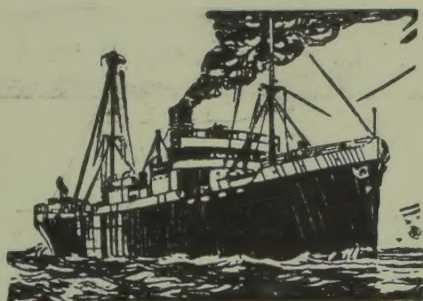
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CANADA

No. 883. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1922. Vol. LXVIII. | 9^D. WEEKLY

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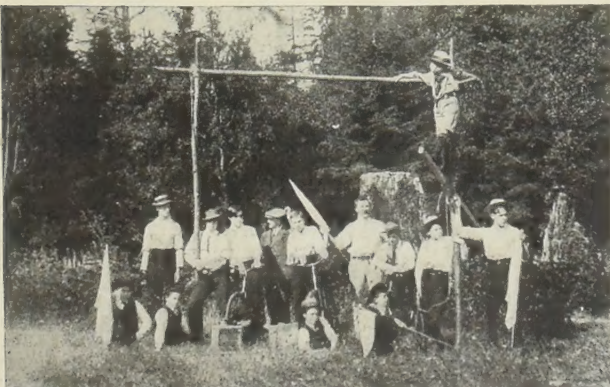
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The views expressed by contributors writing under their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

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THE MIGRATION PROBLEM.

THE statement made by the Canadian Minister of the Interior a few days ago, outlining the plans of the Government in regard to immigration, has synchronised with a keen discussion at Westminster on the problems of unemployment and Empire trade. The British Press has contained many discussions on the unemployment problem, as it is realised that this is a matter of urgent importance, and one which the new Government is most anxious to ameliorate on sound lines. Out of these discussions in the Press and in Parliament it can be discerned that two policies, which have been consistently urged by Canada ever since the Armistice, are now reaching the forefront of public debate. We refer, of course, to Empire migration and inter-Imperial trade.

In regard to the first, it is realised that owing to the cessation of migration during the years of war and the meagre outflow during the last four years there is, in spite of the losses of the war, an increase in population in Great Britain which could not have been satisfactorily employed even in normal times. Coupled with this largely decreased migration, we have

abnormal trade conditions, which have, in their turn, greatly swollen the ranks of the unemployed. Since the Armistice the Government and the leaders of industry have shortsightedly contented themselves with doles, half-time, and other expedients to palliate the unemployment difficulty, in the hope of an early return to pre-war trade prosperity. It would seem at last that the futility of a make-shift policy on a baseless hope is realised, and Great Britain will now consider and, we hope, successfully pursue the only policies which offer ultimate success.

Mr. Bonar Law has spoken very clearly on the subject of trade within the Empire. The arguments and the figures which he adduced are convincing to all except the fanatics of the Manchester school. The Prime Minister has public opinion solidly behind him when he expresses the willingness of the Government to advance even £100,000,000 for productive work in Great Britain to assist in the development of Empire trade. With such a plan of development, Empire migration goes hand in hand. If from now on all raw materials used in the great workshops of Great Britain are first imported from within the Empire, the supplying Dominions and Protectorates will possess more purchasing power to buy British goods; and when, in addition to this, great sums are advanced in order to supply on credit rails, machinery, and any manufactures required for development, the Dominions using these supplies will obviously have employment for more settlers.

In the present chaotic state of Europe, it can only be wilful obstinacy or blindness which will prevent the public at large in Great Britain from realising and accepting the soundness and obvious advantages of the Empire policy. Great Britain can only sell a largely increased amount of her manufactured goods to the Dominions if she buys more largely of their foodstuffs and raw materials; and when, in addition to this, stimulation of trade is helped by a large advance of credit, as the British Premier suggests, big developments can be undertaken overseas which will give employment both in the workshops of Great Britain and in the localities under development.

The Overseas Settlement Board would naturally increase its activity under such a policy, and the annual grant might be largely and advantageously increased. The Government of Canada should watch the growth and development of this new policy very closely, and should see to it that Canada does not lag behind Great Britain in this movement, but should encourage, stimulate, and even lead public opinion in regard to the policy of Empire trade and migration, which offers possibilities of such immense mutual advantage.

In connection with this, the holding of the British Empire Exhibition in 1924 is pregnant with possibilities. Between now and then public opinion throughout the whole Empire may be so formed and crystallised that the Exhibition at Wembley may be the expression of a new development and the landmark of a new era.

—* *—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Cattle Embargo Bill.

The Cattle Embargo Bill has been brought forward by the British Government with commendable promptitude, and it is now before the House of Commons. Its introduction on Monday, without further delay, is undoubtedly due to the way in which Canada's interests have been looked after by Mr. Bonar Law and the Duke of Devonshire. The promptness with which steps have been taken to carry out the resolutions of both Houses of the late Parliament and the agreement recently arrived at with Canadian representatives will undoubtedly raise the new Government appreciably in the estimation of the Canadian people from an Imperial point of view.

The Bill, of course, is framed on the lines agreed upon at the conference with the Canadian Ministers and experts; but a new element has been introduced by not

confining its scope to the removal of the Canadian embargo, but also providing for, by Order in Council, the landing of cattle from other parts of the Empire. This has given rise to strong protests from the Irish agriculturists, who see in the imposition on their store cattle, as well as those from Canada, of six days' detention at British ports, the removal of an advantage they have long enjoyed. The debate when the Bill reaches its Committee stage on Monday will probably impinge upon this aspect. As far as its purely Canadian side is concerned, it is not likely to be the subject of much controversy.

The Canadian Railways.

We regret to see that Sir Henry Thornton's arrival in Canada has been made the occasion of dragging his appointment into the arena of politics. Mr. Mackenzie King had reason for resisting the attack made upon the new President of the Canadian National Railways by Mr. Meighen in a by-election speech. We hope Sir Henry will be given fair play, and not subjected to any uncalled-for interference in the work he has gone out to undertake. The *Montreal Gazette* rightly dissociates itself from Mr. Meighen's criticism, and says that while it is convinced that private ownership is preferable to public ownership and operation, it "earnestly desires that Sir Henry Thornton's administration will work to the relief of taxpayers and the promotion of settlement and trade, and cannot regard attack upon it at this time as other than unfair and ungenerous."

Side by side with this may be set the attitude of the Toronto *Mail and Empire*, which contends that "every Canadian who places his country's interests first must desire the success of the Canadian National Railway system," but at the same time points out that "to be a well-wisher of the Canadian National Railway system it is not necessary to be an enemy of the C.P.R." "Once this country gets well started again in the career that was interrupted by the war, there will be enough business for the two systems," adds our Toronto contemporary. "Sound Government policy in regard to transportation requires that a fair chance be given to both systems. . . . There is no reason why we should not get from the two systems a railway service of the very highest efficiency and success in the work of pushing Canada onward."

An Empire Exhibition Enquiry.

The Chairman of the Management Committee of the British Empire Exhibition has not only called upon the High Commissioner for Canada, but has written him a letter, which has been issued to the Press, in which he denies Mr. Robert Donald's allegations that the general manager had stated that it was impossible to get suitable timber in Canada for exhibition construction work, and that Canadian flour was unsuitable for bread. This official action was certainly necessary, and it will, no doubt, have some bearing upon Canada's decision with regard to participation. A still more important factor in this respect will be the result of the investigation which is to be made, on behalf of the President of the Board of Trade and a special committee appointed by the Executive Council of the Exhibition, by Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, into the use of materials and supplies of Empire origin.

Once this stumbling-block has been removed, the next stage should be the carrying out of an aggressive publicity campaign, not only in the Mother Country, but throughout the Dominions. A truly Empire Exhibition must be made thoroughly known throughout the Empire, in time for people from all over it to arrange to come to London in 1924.

Juvenile Immigration.

In view of the prominence which the subject of juvenile immigration is receiving at the present time and the important place it occupies in the Dominion Government's settlement policy, the article dealing with it,

published on another page, will be read with particular interest. Mr. Bogue Smart has had many years' experience in dealing with these boy and girl immigrants, and the facts and figures from his report are most satisfactory. The immigration of juveniles from the British institutions concerned he pronounces to be "an ascertained and indisputable success." Its expansion will be in the best interests of Canada, as well as of the children themselves.

An Unsound Settlement Scheme.

During the debate at Westminster on unemployment, Colonel Page Croft, M.P., urged on the Government a scheme which, we believe, was first proposed by Mr. Moreton Frewen, that the British Government should obtain vast tracts of territory in each of the Dominions "away from the existing interests of Capital and Labour, where new colonies should be formed in undeveloped territory." Great Britain is to finance the building of railways in these distant settlements, and the Dominions would hold every third plot along the railways.

We will credit the originators of this scheme with the most excellent intentions, but the proposition has almost every disadvantage, at least so far as settlement in Canada is concerned. To-day, when an organised effort is being made by the Western Canada Colonisation Association to find settlers for twenty million acres of land adjoining existing railways, it would be folly to build new railways for the establishment of settlements "away from the existing interests of Capital and Labour," whatever this cryptic phrase may mean. Furthermore, the need in the Prairie Provinces is to distribute British-born settlers and not to segregate them in colonies. The present plans of the Overseas Settlement Board may not be as generous and far-reaching as one would wish, but they are much more in accordance with Canadian requirements than the rival proposition sponsored by Colonel Page Croft.

C.M.A. and Canadian Chamber in London.

We publish elsewhere the Canadian Manufacturers' Association's statement explaining its attitude to the British Industries Fair, in view of a report cabled from London that it had declined the invitation of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce here to share the financial risk of organising a Canadian Section at the Fair next year.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Association has been endeavouring to persuade its members to exhibit at the British Industries Fair, which it rightly looks upon as "an excellent opportunity for the display of Canadian goods"; but, that being so, why did the Association ignore the request for its assistance in letting the space which the Chamber has acquired for a Canadian Section next year? We trust that this was merely an oversight, and that the Association will cordially support the Chamber's enterprise. It is also to be hoped that the Association will consider whether it is not desirable that its Executive Council should in future be authorised to incur some financial risk in support of approved enterprises for the promotion of Canadian trade.

Empire Currency.

Mr. John F. Darling, the well-known banker, applied himself once more on Monday, at Manchester, to the development of his scheme for the application of currency and financial co-operation to the countries composing the British Commonwealth, with a view to preventing exchange disorganisation and sharing and lightening its heavy burden of debt. Mr. Darling proposes the conversion of a portion of the existing debt—say, £1,000,000,000—into Empire Currency Bills (to be administered by Commissioners in London), in which each part of the Empire, prepared and ready to come in, would have a share.

As far as Canada is concerned, Mr. Darling recognises that she might conceivably require more time for consideration than some of the other Dominions, for in her case there are more pros and cons to be

considered. "The mere fact that Canada's currency unit is called a dollar and that of the other countries a pound is not the difficulty," says Mr. Darling. "Nor would it be necessary for Canada to substitute the pound for the dollar. The present difficulty is the fixing of a ratio between the pound and the Canadian dollar, but in course of time the premium on the Canadian dollar is likely to disappear." By participating in the scheme, however, Mr. Darling claims Canada would have the advantage in finance of the free flow of capital from London—from the Empire, in fact, for moneys not required in any other part of the Empire would concentrate in London, in the manner already described, and become immediately available should they be required in Canada—and this might well prove a valuable thing, especially for harvesting and moving the crops.

—* *—

OBITUARY.

At Pictou, N.S.—Mr. James Primrose (63).

At Montreal.—Mrs. Walter Norton Evans (83), a native of Wolverhampton; Mr. Edward F. Waterhouse (66), secretary of the Royal Montreal Golf Club, Dixie; Mr. J. M. Antonio Robitaille (42), formerly of the Banque Nationale.

At Ottawa.—Mr. James Montgomery Hurcomb (51), a member of the Board of Trade; Mr. William Henry Aumond (83), one of the most prominent native citizens; Mr. Robert Moorhead (66), of Bryson, P.Q., superintendent of the Gillies Bros. Lumber Company.

At Calgary.—Mr. F. E. Harrison, formerly mayor of Saskatoon and latterly Dominion Fair Wage Officer.

At Vancouver.—Rev. Edwin Smith, D.D. (77), formerly of Nova Scotia and Bermuda, a prominent Presbyterian minister; Mr. Matthew Derbyshire (74), brother of the late Senator Derbyshire.

A cable announces the death at Toronto last Sunday of the Hon. William Proudfoot, K.C., of Goderich, Ont. (63), who sat in the Ontario Legislature 1908-1917 and was called to the Senate November 6, 1918.

The sudden death is announced from Halifax of the Hon. H. H. Wickwire (54), Minister of Highways in the Nova Scotia Cabinet.

—* *—

GRAND TRUNK SHAREHOLDERS' MEMORIAL.

In connection with the decision of the Grand Trunk shareholders to memorialise the Dominion Government for a "compassionate allowance" and with the suggestion that the credit of Canada would not suffer if the memorial received favourable consideration, the *Montreal Gazette* declares that: "It may be said at once that no case for compassionate allowance or any other kind of allowance has been made out. The proposition is, in brief, that the taxpayers of Canada shall be asked to pay money to a group of unfortunate investors for stock that has been declared to be worthless." The *Gazette* insists (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*) that if the shareholders have a grievance it lies against London, rather than against the Government of Canada.

—* *—

The International Postal Conference for Canada and the United States was opened at Ottawa on Monday by Mr. Mackenzie King.

Mr. J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration for Canada, who returned from Ottawa on Tuesday by the Canadian Pacific liner, *Empress of Britain*, said with regard to the new immigration campaign that the officials in the British Isles would be instructed to enlarge their activities and to increase their lecturing propaganda. In order to meet the growing demands of Canada it had been decided to open a number of new offices in the British Isles and on the Continent.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or \$1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

BETHUNE.—On November 11, at Private Patients' Pavilion, Toronto General Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Bethune, 97 East Avenue South, Hamilton, a daughter.

DUNN.—At Edmonton, Alberta, on November 27, to Mr. and Mrs. James C. Dunn, a daughter.

ELLIOT.—At Loydheath Nursing Home, Edmonton, Alberta, on November 24, to Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Chesser Elliot, Stony Plain, Alberta, a son.

LAING.—At Durban, Manitoba, on November 12, the wife of Charles Laing (née Bessie F. Henderson), a son.

THOMSON.—At Brantford, Ontario, on November 25, to Mr. and Mrs. John Thomson (née Belle Ramsay), a daughter.

DEATH.

PARK.—At Cochrane, Alberta, on November 24, Margaret Hart Hastie, aged 51 years, eldest daughter of the late James Hastie, J.P., Glengomar, Cambsburg, beloved wife of John Park, and mother of Mrs. Raymond Stott, of Adamac, Marple, Cheshire.

"TOC H."**An Impressive Anniversary Ceremony.**

The history of the "Toc H." organisation from its birth at Talbot House—"Everyman's Club"—at Poperinghe on September 13, 1915, is one of the most fascinating and inspiring stories of the war. Next Friday its eighth anniversary is to be celebrated with fitting ceremony, first at a special service in All Hallows Church Barking—close to the Tower of London—at 6.45 p.m., and afterwards at the Guildhall, where the Prince of Wales, as patron, will hand to delegates from each of the branches already in existence their charter, in the form of a "lamp of maintenance," which is a replica of the old Christian catacomb lamp, save that the handle has been shaped like the double cross which is part of the arms of Ypres. Engraved on it is the legend, "In lumine tuo videbimus lumen." This lamp is a symbol of the recognised establishment of a branch of "Toc H.," and as such it is displayed, burning, on ceremonial occasions.

Among those expected to be present next Friday are the Burgomasters of Poperinghe and of Ypres, and the 50 or more delegations who will attend to present their petitions for, and receive, their charters, include one from the city of Winnipeg. In Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver, and also in Philadelphia and New York, branches of "Toc H." have been established.

At the Guildhall the ceremonial will be most impressive. From each of the branches taking part there will attend a delegation of three. Each delegation in turn will go to the platform, carrying a lamp, a banner, and a petition. Lord Salisbury, one of the trustees of the society, will receive the delegations and present them to the Prince of Wales, who will light the lamps. The lamp-bearers, when all the lamps are lit, will be grouped on the platform and the lights in the Guildhall will be lowered. The "Last Post" will be sounded, and, after a short silence, the appropriate carol, "God Rest Ye Merry Gentlemen," will be sung.

The Prince's Lamp.

In memory of personal friends of his own, the Prince of Wales has given a silver lamp of maintenance, which, during the service at All Hallows, is to be placed on the tomb of Sir John Croke, near the burial-place of the heart of Richard Cœur de Lion. The other lamps are being given by the relatives of men who fell in the war and by some of the London clubs. In addition to the branches receiving their symbols of affiliation, some of the public schools will receive them as a memorial to their old boys who died in the Ypres salient.

On Saturday next, at 123, St. George's Square, S.W., which is the headquarters of "Toc H.," and one of the four hostels it has already established in the London area, the delegates will meet in conference. The London padre and general secretary is the Rev. P. B. Clayton, M.C., who is to be inducted as Vicar of All Hallows by the Bishop of London on Friday at 6 p.m., prior to the special birthday service of the organisation.

In connection with the festival an appeal is being made for a birthday gift to the association of the immediate sum of £15,000 for development and general maintenance work, and a further amount of £27,000 to enable the association to balance the budget for 1923 on the basis of carrying out those commitments only that have to be undertaken to keep pace with the present growth.

On Wednesday of last week Lord Burnham, who is taking an active interest in the organisation, visited the "Toc H." hostel at 23 Queen's Gate Gardens, South Kensington, and presided at a meeting at which questions regarding the future welfare of the organisation were discussed.

Since February, 1920, when "Toc H." was reborn in London, so rapid has been the growth of the movement that from its first five-roomed flat in Red Lion Square have sprung four hostels in London, one in Manchester, and one in Southampton, in addition to 70 groups and branches in the United Kingdom, five in Canada, two in America, and scattered corresponding secretaries all over the world. One of the principles of the association is to eliminate class antagonism, and for the hostels men are recruited as far as possible from every class of society and from as many varying trades and professions as is practicable. The London membership already totals 1,500, and there is a long waiting list desiring to enter one or other of its hostels.

—* *—

The Conservative candidate, Mr. Preston, had a majority of 1,400 in the Federal by-election in Lanark, Ont. In Halifax, Mr. R. E. Finn (Liberal), who has resigned the position of Minister without Portfolio in the Nova Scotia Government, was elected by a majority of 1,768.

CANADIAN Cheese and Butter is all made in factories. These factories are under constant supervision as to sanitation and proper methods of manufacture.

CANADA'S JUVENILE IMMIGRANTS.

Young British Settlers Who Become Good Canadian Citizens.

AN important feature of the statement of Canada's new immigration policy, outlined by the Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior (see last week's *Canada*), was that an effort will be made to secure 5,000 or 6,000 children annually, particularly the orphans of soldiers from Great Britain, whose passage the British Empire Settlement Board will be asked to co-operate in paying.

"There is no question," declared Mr. Stewart, "that those who come to our shores as children grow up virtually as Canadians. Where proper selection is applied at the source they become almost invariably good citizens."

This statement is amply borne out by the report for the last fiscal year, just received, of Mr. G. Bogue Smart, who speaks with authority as the result of many years' experience as Supervisor of Juvenile Immigration for the Dominion.

The immigration of juveniles from the British Isles (he says) is an ascertained and indisputable success in respect to the quality of the boys and girls who have been sent to Canada. One has only to review the progress of the movement during the past 20 or 30 years to conclude, if unprejudiced, that as a purely voluntary and philanthropic effort on behalf of

of instances employers treat them with quasi-parental solicitude, and in this regard their friends in the Homeland need have no apprehension as to their care.

The reports for the past year show the result of careful selection with a view to the suitability of these young people for Canadian citizenship. In general intelligence and alertness, less than 5 per cent. were below the average, and apart from these exceptions they compared favourably with other children.

The great majority of these new arrivals settle down in their new homes with commendable adaptation, free from personal care, and soon become familiar with their new life and occupation and show much personal interest in their surroundings. This is evident as they speak of "our crops," "our horses," "our cattle," and the chance "our colt" has of winning a prize at the agricultural show, etc.

On March 31, 1922, 2,133 boys and 992 girls were under departmental supervision, their distribution by Provinces being as follows: Quebec, 387; New Brunswick, 113; Nova Scotia, 87; Prince Edward Island, 2; Saskatchewan, 26; Alberta, 33; Manitoba, 41; British Columbia, 28; Ontario, 2,408.

During the past fiscal year 1,961 children from British training homes and schools were individually inspected and reported upon by officers of the Department. This number of children included 1,361 boys and 600 girls, of ages varying from 3 to 18 years. Among them were a boy farming on shares with the owner of a farm, several boys attending agricultural and other colleges, and a number studying for the ministry and under training for missionary work.

The children are not only considerably treated, but all of them become members of the families to which they are sent and participate in the comforts and pleasures of the family circle. This is indicative of the pleasant relationship existing between the children and those with whom they are living.

Surprised at their Own Success.

All over the country these boys are to be seen growing up and developing into useful, prosperous farmers and God-fearing members of society. Many are surprised at their success. "I can't seem to believe it," remarked one boy. "I hadn't a penny, or the hope of it, when I went to the training home in England seven years ago."

The position of those managing their own affairs is in itself sufficient evidence of the national and economic value of the juvenile immigration movement. Scores of these young fellows by their industry have become prominent farmers, and are now themselves the employers of lads who came to Canada from the same training schools as they did; others are still working as farm hands, and are saving their earnings in order to acquire farms of their own.

There are some who, after serving their apprenticeship on a farm, feel that they are not adapted for agricultural occupations and endeavour to follow work more congenial. In nearly every college and university in Canada, some of these erstwhile immigrants are studying to fit themselves for teaching, and have become quite prominent in their profession, and hold responsible positions in educational affairs. One has become the principal of a college and another a public school inspector.

Every year for practically 54 years organised parties of boys and girls, totalling 76,416, have been brought to Canada by philanthropic organisations, some of whom are still carrying on the work. The number thus brought out and settled during the past fiscal year was 1,211. The number of applications received by these agencies for boys and girls within the same period was 15,371. About 75 per cent. of the children were boys and 25 per cent. were girls, of ages varying from 20 months to 18 years. The demand for both boys and girls is always far beyond the supply, and also beyond the ability of those promoting the movement to extend their operations to meet more adequately the unabated demands for this class of farm and domestic help.

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ADMINISTRATOR FOR MANITOBA TOWN.

The town of Selkirk, Manitoba, following a formal resolution of the Town Council, has endorsed the vote of the rate-payers and will ask the Provincial Government to appoint an administrator of the town, which is hopelessly involved in debt (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*).

During the boom in the first year of the war Selkirk prospered like many western municipalities, and indulged in reckless civic expenditure. With subsequent deflation and a rapid drop in the price of wheat to pre-war figures the town found itself saddled with a heavy debt, and with the great contraction of taxation receipts is unable to meet the interest on the debt, and is therefore compelled to declare itself practically bankrupt and ask for the appointment of an administrator.



A PROMISING YOUNG FARMER.

orphaned and needy children it possesses all the essential elements of a great national and economic enterprise, the value and importance of which can hardly be questioned.

The direct object of this work is to give the children a start on farms and interest them in agriculture, and thus supply the farmers of Canada with the help they so urgently need. The boys are to be found almost exclusively on the land, but the girls are located in both town and country.

Care in Canada.

The emigration of children from Great Britain to Canada is promoted by a number of highly accredited British organisations, all of which have, at very considerable financial outlay, established well-equipped receiving and distributing Homes for the children in Canada. These institutions are located in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba, and maintain control over the children as legal guardians until they have reached an age of full responsibility.

The interests of the public are further guarded by an effective and recurrent Government inspection of each boy and girl until his or her 19th year, a portion of the cost of which inspection is borne by the British Government under arrangement to that end.

Before going to Canada the children receive a preliminary training and education. Many of the older boys are taught lighter branches of farm work, and the girls are instructed in domestic pursuits.

The reports of the Department of Immigration and Colonisation for the past year, with remarkably few exceptions, show that these children are treated very kindly. In the majority

BY eating food produced within the Empire you are promoting trade within the Empire and with your own people. Ask for Canadian cheese and butter.

CANADA'S NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

A Successful Lecture in London.

Capt. J. Milton State, official lecturer for the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways, gave an interesting and entertaining lecture before a large and appreciative audience at the Polytechnic, Regent Street, London, on Friday evening of last week.

Mr. Robert Donald, LL.D., Chairman of the Empire Press Union, who presided, referred to the lecturer's past services in the South African War and the Great War, and spoke of his present work as that of a "most active Imperial propagandist." Touching on the achievements of the C.N.R., the Chairman showed what vast work the railway (in conjunction with its Merchant Marine) had done and was doing in developing trade in the Dominion, with this country, and within the Empire generally, and in opening up new avenues for the development of the Dominion's immense resources. Referring to the great immigration campaign on which Canada is now entering, Mr. Donald said that England's great problem was her unemployed people, and Canada's her millions of unemployed acres. To keep the great Western Prairie Provinces British we must see how we could reciprocate the efforts of the Canadian Government to encourage immigration and foster trade within the Empire. Canada's population was small, her resources practically inexhaustible, and no



INSPECTING THE CROP NEAR PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

Capt. J. Milton State and Col. F. J. O'Leary, of the Soldiers' Settlement Board.

other country was in such a sound financial position. All that was needed was a great push in this country to supply people for the vast vacant spaces in Canada.

Captain State told how the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways had come into the possession of the Canadian people as a result of war-time conditions, and how that great railway system of 23,000 miles of track had become the most extensive transportation system under one management in the world. He paid a compliment to the splendid work accomplished by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and told of the admiration of Canada for that great privately-owned system. He emphasised the fact, however, that the National Railways were owned by the people of Canada, were operated for the benefit of the communities through which they passed, and had no connection whatever with the other company.

The Grand Trunk Railway system, now a part of the National Lines, was undoubtedly the corner-stone of the entire system operated by the Canadian people. It was the pioneer system of the Dominion, and had been built in the early days before Confederation, and linked up the industrial centres of Quebec, Ontario, and the United States.

Illustrating his remarks by a map of the National Railway system, Capt. State pointed out that it served each of the nine Provinces of the Dominion, reaching each of the Provincial capitals as well as Ottawa, the Federal capital. From terminals at Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., the Sydneys, Montreal, and Quebec, for nearly 4,000 miles across the Continent to Vancouver and Prince Rupert, B.C., on the Pacific Coast, the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways during the present year were carrying more than half of the passenger and freight traffic of the country.

Canada's harvest of 1922, amounting to nearly 400 million bushels of wheat, fell just short from breaking the record established in the bountiful year of 1915. Oats, which yielded this year 513 million bushels, had only once been exceeded in Canada's history. The yield of hay and clover this year had been much greater than last. These factors, with the broadening of the basis of Canada's export trade, assisted and encouraged by the policy of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., in establishing new trade routes for the carriage of Canada's commerce across the Seven Seas, had placed the Dominion third in rank amongst the commercial nations of the world. Canada was better off in many respects to-day than any country that fought in the Great War, and the

Canadian dollar was now the most valuable coin in international currencies.

With regard to immigration, Capt. State said Canada desired the settlement of extensive lands both in Eastern and Western Canada, and also in British Columbia. Pointing out the opportunities awaiting the settler who was willing to take up land in the Dominion, he explained that any person who had sufficient means to keep himself until he was able to find employment was now able to enter Canada, but the decision in every case lay with the Canadian Government emigration agent, to whom the local shipping agent could give an introduction.

A feature of the lecture was the number of very beautiful coloured slides and remarkable moving picture films shown, depicting scenery and agricultural and industrial life. Capt. State conducted his audience across the Dominion, visiting each of the nine Provinces and stopping off to view such scenic splendours as Niagara Falls, Algonquin Park, the Nipigon country, Jasper Park (where the Canadian National Railways have this year opened up a very attractive "lodge" to cater for tourists and sportsmen), and the Canadian Rockies.

During the evening Mr. Marley Sherris, a Canadian baritone, sang a couple of songs. His voice is rich and resonant, and he displayed fine technique, faultless enunciation, and high interpretative gifts. The large audience enjoyed his work, especially the French-Canadian song, "Leetle Bateese." (Portrait on page 240.)

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QUEBEC'S HAPPY FINANCIAL POSITION.

Least Taxed and Least Indebted of the Provinces.

A surplus of \$5,033,419 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, and an estimated surplus of \$557,908 for the year ending June 30, 1923, were announced by the Hon. Jacob Nicol, the Quebec Provincial Treasurer, when he delivered his Budget speech at the meeting of the Provincial Legislative Assembly.

The financial situation in the Province of Quebec, said the Provincial Treasurer, was unique in the annals of the Province, and nothing like it had ever been equalled in any other Province in the Dominion. At a time when all other Provinces were issuing new bonds, when even the nations of the world were forced to mortgage what was left to them to meet their obligations, Quebec was not only not obliged to issue any new debentures, but was even able to redeem bonds and stocks to the amount of \$249,687. The Province was the least taxed and the least indebted of any of the Provinces in the Dominion.

The ordinary revenue for the fiscal year, 1921-22, Mr. Nicol stated, amounted to \$8,598,652 over the estimates, and the expenditure was \$3,769,188 over the estimates. The ordinary revenue amounted to \$18,291,346, and the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure represented \$17,733,437, leaving an estimated surplus of \$557,908.

The total profits from the operations of the liquor law had amounted to \$4,000,000, said the Provincial Treasurer. The trading profits represented \$2,860,010, to which must be added the revenue from fines, duties, permits, etc., bringing up the total to the estimated figure of \$4,000,000. Not only had the liquor law been a good revenue producer, Mr. Nicol claimed, but it had also been most satisfactory from a moral point of view.

"The time is fast approaching," he declared, "when the dispassionate looker-on will admit that the Province was never more sober and free from drunkenness."

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It was within the walls of the Hoxton Market Christian Mission and Institute that the late Sir John Kirk made his last public appearance. He was associated with the work of the mission for 38 years. A tablet to his memory was unveiled in the Downing Wallace Hall of the Institute on November 28 by the Earl of Shaftesbury. Sir John Kirk had many friends and supporters of his philanthropic work in Canada.

Professor William Caldwell, of McGill University, Montreal, lecturing last week before the members of the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh, said there was a fine, great nationalism of the right kind developing itself in Canada at the present time. That nationalism, he declared, within the Empire was far better than the mere Imperialistic sentiment that well-meaning Britishers used to try to stir up there a decade or two before the war. On the following evening Professor Caldwell addressed the students of the Canadian Club of Edinburgh University.

CANADIAN law requires that Cheese made from milk from which any part of the fat (cream) has been removed, should be branded "Skimmilk Cheese." The result is that all Canadian Cheese is made from whole milk. Consumers who ask for "Canadian" may be assured of getting a pure and unadulterated product.



All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

At St. James's Palace, on December 1, the Prince of Wales received the Hon. Sir Patrick McGrath, of the Legislative Council of Newfoundland.

Sir Patrick McGrath sailed for New York en route to Newfoundland, by the s.s. *Majestic* last Wednesday.

The Hon. P. C. Larkin attended the Smithfield Club's Christmas party.

Mr. W. H. Coverdale (President) and Mr. J. W. Norcross, of the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., returned to Canada by the *Majestic* on Wednesday.

Lady Thornton and Miss Thornton, wife and daughter of Sir Henry Thornton, the new President of the Canadian National



ORNTON.

Photo: Bassano.

Canada via New York, on Wednesday.

for Halifax by the *Empress of Britain* included Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Le May, Mr. C. J. P. and Spencer

in Montreal by the *Empress of Britain* included Mrs. J. R. Armitage, Mr. B. Blake, Mr. H. W. L. and Mrs. H. Carswell, Mr. T. J. E. Davis, Mr. F. B. F. Eatock, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. F. Evans, Mr. L. J. Gardner, Mrs.

A. S. Goodve, Mr. F. W. Goulding, Mr. G. R. Gregg, Mr. Percy H. Hand, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Heathcott, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hill, Mr. F. C. Loring, Mr. and Mrs. G. Marriott, Mr. Alexander McDougall, Mr. Thomas A. McGillivray, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Nicholls, Mr. C. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Stables, Major D. Sutherland, Mrs. R. Thacker, Mr. E. Thwaite, Major Geo. P. and Mrs. Vanier, and Mrs. C. E. Wright-Birch.

Mr. R. S. Law, of Winnipeg, has been appointed secretary of the United Grain Growers, in place of Mr. E. J. Fream.

Mr. John R. Booth, of Ottawa, the lumber king, despite his 95 years, left Ottawa for the Madawaska woods on November 14, to inspect his property and to enjoy his annual holiday.

The following have been elected members of the Canadian Club of Great Britain: Lord Woolavington, Messrs. S. V. Blake, W. S. Bauer, H. J. Landahl, G. H. McCrae, J. K. Papassimakas, and F. A. C. Redden.

The members of the Dominions Mission of the British Empire Exhibition—Messrs. E. A. Belcher, F. Hiam, A. Christie, and F. W. Bates—arrived at Southampton last week by the *Majestic* from Canada, after covering over 40,000 miles overseas.

Cdr. C. P. Edwards, of the Canadian Department of Radio-Telegraphs, who has been attending conferences with the Imperial authorities regarding the establishment of a change of wireless stations, returned to Ottawa by the *Montclair* yesterday.

The arrivals from Montreal this week by the *Ausonia* included Messrs. W. P. Costain, Fred Seed, C. A. Govan, Miss M. Greenshields, Frank J. Kilgour, W. J. Goodbody, Gilmour Carter, Miss J. Greenshields, Miss H. G. Arnold, D. Stafford, M. Lewis Mittenthal, Captain R. Capper, Mrs. R. Capper, Miss H. Lapham, Miss A. F. Bulman, and A. H. Burfott.

Among the arrivals at Southampton on Tuesday by the *Empress of Britain* from Quebec, were Mrs. E. J. and Mrs. Jean Bovey, Mr. Alexander Farquhar, Miss E. M. Fleet, Mr. Forbes Grassick, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Green, Col. and Mrs. S. R. Heakes, Mr. John McClelland, Mr. F. E. Meredith, K.C., Capt. T. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Rees, Dr. P. Richard, Mr. Cecil C. Smith, Mr. Stephen Favell.

The departures for St. John, N.B., by the *Montcalm* on November 29 included Mr. A. L. Allen, Mr. J. Bishop, Col. E. C. Complin, Mr. W. P. and Miss B. Cunliffe, Mr. G. M. Davis, Mrs. C. Drummond, Mr. J. Fraid, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Gavin, Mrs. R. H. and Miss Greggor, Major and Mrs. A. P. Giroux, Mrs. P. Hamilton, Mr. W. A. C. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hope, Lt.-Col. A. M. Jarvis, C.M.G., Archdeacon Jones-Bateman, Mrs. M. Lacey Johnson, Mr. Cyrille Lacroix, Canon and Mrs. Lofthouse, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. R. Lovegrove, Mr. H. A. Northrop, Capt. and Mrs. T. McG. Stoker, Mrs. H. H. Viets, and Lieut. A. C. Wurtele, R.C.N.

The arrivals at Southampton from Montreal by the *Minnedosa* on December 1 included Mr. and Mrs. C. Bochner, Mrs. C. H. Clarke, Rev. F. G. and Mrs. Coombs, Mr. Charles Gagne, Mr. C. E. Levey, Mr. Emile Michel (Montreal), Mr. C. R. Wigney, Mr. J. S. Howell, Mr. F. F. Payne, Mrs. E. K. Larkway, Miss S. K. Allen (Toronto), Mrs. C. and Miss M. Cooper, Lieut. W. E. C. Eliot, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Peck (Ottawa), Mr. W. A. Strange (Kelowna), Mrs. A. G. Routhier (Quebec), Miss R. Eaden (Victoria), Mr. A. G. Phillips (London, Ont.), Mr. and Mrs. Owen Money (Stratford), Mr. and Mrs. W. Hall (Moose Jaw), Mr. and Mrs. W. Kenn Galloway (Calgary), and Mr. and Mrs. J. Coombs (Banff).

A cable received by Mr. G. C. Cassels from the head office of the Bank of Montreal announces the appointment of Mr. James Stewart, of Winnipeg, as a director of that bank. Mr. Stewart, who was formerly chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board, was recently appointed one of the directors of the Canadian National Railways. He was born at Kinlochell, Inverness-shire, on December 11, 1881, and went to Manitoba in 1906.

PURELY PERSONAL—continued.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Miss Florence Margaret Hodge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Hodge, to Mr. James Wallace Breckenridge, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Breckenridge, of Selkirk, Man., took place on November 25 at the home of the bride's parents, in Monkland Avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, P.Q.

* *

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Foster, Victoria, their only daughter, May Winifred, became the wife of Richard James Elvin, M.D., third son of Mr. and Mrs. Elvin, of Vancouver, formerly of London, England. The marriage ceremony was performed by Dr. A. M. Sandford, Principal of Columbia College, New Westminster.

Mrs. James Henderson, of Westmount, P.Q., has announced the engagement of her niece, Miss Agnes Jack, to Mr. R. A. Cameron, of Shoal Lake, Manitoba. The marriage was to take place on December 7, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Robert Love, Deer Lodge, Winnipeg.

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Sir Alfred Yarrow, head of the celebrated shipbuilding firm of Yarrow, Ltd., on the Clyde, and at Esquimalt, B.C., was married last Saturday afternoon at St. Bartholomew-the-Great Church, Smithfield, to Miss Eleanor Barnes, of Greenmeadows, Hants., and daughter of the late Mr. Goodwin Barnes, of Fixley, Bishop's Stortford. Sir Alfred was born in 1842. The bride is the author of "As the Water Flows," a work on English rivers.

The engagement is announced in Quebec of Miss Juliette Langelier, eldest daughter of Lady Langelier, to Mr. H. F. J. Estrup, C.E., of Copenhagen, Denmark. The marriage was to take place on December 7.

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The marriage of Miss Margaret C. Le Messurier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Le Messurier, of Vancouver, to Mr. Jack Noel, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Noel, of Victoria, took place on November 14 at St. Michael's Church, Vancouver.

* *

The marriage is announced of Miss Irene Dolly McLaren, younger daughter of Mr. Duncan J. McLaren, and the late Mrs. McLaren, of Outremont, P.Q., to Mr. R. Douglas McCord, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. McCord, Montreal.

IMPERIAL FRUIT SHOW.

At a conference of fruit growers and brokers, convened by the Ministry of Agriculture, and held in London last week, it was resolved that the show next year should be held in Manchester; that it should be Imperial and open to the Dominions; and that it should be organised by a joint committee consisting of three members of each of the various federations of growers and brokers and allied bodies; that members be co-opted representing the Dominions, the Manchester Corporation, the railway companies, the Royal Horticultural Society; and that two representatives of the Ministry should act as conveners of the committee. The question of raising the necessary financial resources was left to this joint committee.

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CANADA'S BANKS.

"This country has just cause to be satisfied with its banking system," said Mr. John Elliott, of Belleville, Ont., at the annual banquet given by him to the Belleville Cheese Board. "Branches are scattered throughout the Dominion, there being 17 banks with nearly 5,000 branches, while Great Britain, with over four times our population, has only 39 banks with fewer than 10,000 branches, and of the latter nearly 7,000 are operated and owned by five banks. The Canadian people may rely upon receiving reasonable assistance from Canadian banks. While speculation will not be tolerated, every worthy enterprise will be aided financially. This applies particularly to the farming community, whose valuable services in the development of Canada are recognised by our banking institutions."

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CANADIAN BANKS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

Handicapped by the absence of one man throughout the game, the Banks' team acquitted itself with credit in running the Swiss Bank to a draw on their pitch at Wembley last Saturday, each side scoring once. The football was robust, but combination was lacking, the Canadians being forced to keep the ball on the right wing to cover their shortage of man-power on the left. The Swiss scored first, but Elder soon equalised, heading through from a model corner-kick. The half-back line was the strong point of the team, and kept the home forwards well in hand. Stott threw away the easiest of chances by kicking over the bar when he had only to tap the ball through, and Harris saved once with the ball on the very line, but otherwise neither goalkeeper had cause for anxiety.

To-day the team plays the Royal Bank of Scotland at Perivale.

The second team's home match with "Vulcan" ended in a defeat of 5-3, despite the fact that the Canadians started in promising style by scoring in the first minute and again soon afterwards. The Vulcans asserted themselves towards the interval, and netted three times, increasing their score by two further goals in the second half. Shapley, Bull, and Phillips scored for the Canadians.

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WOLFE BIRTHDAY DINNER.

Marking the 106th anniversary of the birth of Wolfe, the customary birthday dinner will be held on Tuesday, January 2, under the auspices of the Westerham Society, in St. Mary's Hall, Westerham. Colonel Sir C. E. Warde, Bt., will preside. Descendants of famous officers who were with Wolfe at Quebec are expected to be present, together with many well-known Canadians.

Particulars, with train arrangements, may be had of the hon. secretary, Quebec House, Westerham, Kent.

Mr. J. W. Hammell, the Progressive M.P. for Muskoka, Ont., announces that in future he will support Mr. King's Government.

In his presidential address at the 260th anniversary meeting of the Royal Society, held in London last week, Sir Charles Sherrington discussed at length the new treatment for diabetes discovered at Toronto University.

An illustrated handbook of information respecting farm lands and opportunities in Canada has been issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and may be obtained free on application to the Land Department, 62-65 Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

A MODERN ARCHITECTURAL GEM.

The Astor Estate Office in London Purchased by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

A GEM of modern domestic architecture in London, whose beauties are known to but a few, has just changed hands. Designed by Sir J. L. Pearson, R.A., the architect of the only nineteenth century cathedral in Great Britain, it has been for over half a century the estate office of the Astors. It has now passed into the possession of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

From the ship of beaten copper, representing that of Christopher Columbus, which serves as weather vane, to the back staircase, which is a miniature of the Dean's staircase in St. Paul's Cathedral, no expense was spared to make every detail, both within and without this building on the Victoria Embankment, as perfect of its kind as possible.

As you cross the floor of rare marbles in the hall, you are faced by the Three Musketeers guarding the approach to the treasures of the floor above. One of them, richly carved in oak, keeps watch and ward over the bottom step, while his two gallant brothers-in-arms hold respectively the top landing and the middle of the stairs. Figures from Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" and from Fenimore Cooper's novels

of growth; and in the wealth of its resources, in the magnitude of its operations, and in the volume of its business, it occupies a proud and commanding position. It operates actively under 22 flags, in 42 countries, and upon five continents.

During the year 1921, 35,180 of the company's policies were issued and paid for in cash for assurances totalling \$60,030,036. At December 31, 1921, no fewer than 265,682 of its policies were in force for assurances totalling \$536,718,131.

The Sun Life of Canada not only issues more new assurances annually than any other Canadian life company, but, excepting companies issuing industrial policies, more than any other company in the British Empire. The amount of the company's assurances in force has more than doubled in the past six years, and has more than trebled in the past ten years. Its assets have more than doubled in the past seven years and trebled in the past eleven years.



THE ASTOR ESTATE OFFICE.

decorate the capitals of the pillars on the upper landing, and a frieze of scenes from Shakespeare runs across the wall.

The first Lord Astor used it both as a dwelling-house and office, and it is in the great reception room, the library, and the bedroom on the upper storey that the richness of design and decoration is most noticeable.

The wonderful hammer-beam roof of Spanish mahogany, with canopied and gilded figures of Maid Marian and Friar Tuck and other "Ivanhoe" characters looking down from the roof principals; the richly-carved frieze of heroes in history and literature; the two great oriel windows looking out upon the Thames Embankment; and the massive door, with its nine panels of solid silver, gilt—are but the most obvious of the rich features of the great reception-room; while in the bedroom the great four-poster of the period of Francis I. of France, backed by old tapestry hangings on the wall, and spread with a coverlet of rich brocade, focuses the gaze at once.

One rather wonders what the new owners, the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, will do with the life-size lady, beautifully gowned, and holding a guitar, who for many years has stood in an angle of the library, bestowing a pleasant sense of companionship, grateful and yet undistracting, upon the solitary student of the books.

D. M.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (whose President, Mr. T. B. Macaulay, is prominent in Canadian public life), was incorporated in 1865, and issued its first policy in 1871. In the intervening 51 years it has established a record among Canadian life companies for both rapidity and solidity



THE GREAT RECEPTION ROOM.

At December 31, 1921, in its published statements, assets of the Sun Life of Canada totalled no less than \$129,372,127, the largest resources held by any Canadian life company. At December 31, 1921, its undistributed net surplus of assets over all liabilities and capital totalled \$10,383,909 at its own conservative valuation, and \$11,493,988 on the Canadian Government basis of valuation.

Over and above these assets and undistributed net surplus, the company held, purely as a Contingent Fund, securities of a par value of \$11,950,654. Though they are regularly audited by the Canadian Government, the company takes no credit whatever for these holdings, carrying them in its books at the merely nominal value of 1 cent per share.

At December 31, 1921, at the Government standard, the policy reserves required to be held as security for all Sun Life of Canada policies totalled \$112,937,227. At that date the company held policy reserves of \$114,047,305, a sum of \$1,110,078 in excess of the stringent requirements of the Canadian Government.

From organisation to December 31, 1921, the company has paid its policyholders the very large sum of \$114,155,004. This amount, added to assets then held for their benefit totalled \$243,527,131, a sum \$6,032,182 greater than all premiums received from policyholders during the company's history. In death claims, matured endowments, profits, etc., during 1921, the Sun Life of Canada paid to policyholders a total of \$11,967,070—an amount equivalent to \$87 for each minute of each working day. To families of 1,969 deceased policyholders there was paid \$3,763,497.

To 1,649 holders of matured endowments, there was paid \$1,955,713, while \$1,849,090 was paid or allotted in profits. During the past five years, in profits alone, the company has distributed among its policyholders the sum of \$8,178,235.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Announcement that the Ottawa Electric Railway Company had offered to sell out its entire system and assets for \$4,500,000 has aroused a diversity of opinion among business men and large tax payers as to whether the City should entertain the proposition.

Mr. R. B. Maxwell, Dominion President of the Gréat War Veterans, has resigned. Arrangements have been made for Dr. W. D. Sharpe, of Brampton, first Vice-President, to take over Mr. Maxwell's duties.

During the past few years Canada has stepped up from ninth to fourth place among the exporting nations of the world, according to Mr. John R. Shaw, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Shaw declared that Canadian manufacturers were now exporting to 44 different countries.

HAMILTON.—On November 15 Hamilton and Brantford were declared connected by the concrete route, when the Hon. F. C. Biggs cut the ribbon across the Hamilton-Brantford highway, officially opening the new road to traffic.

Building operations here in October totalled \$414,300, as compared with \$363,675 for last year. As a building year, 1922 has been much more active than 1921. The total value of structures erected so far has reached \$4,421,890, which is \$217,340 in excess of last year's total of \$4,204,550, for the same 10 months.

A church to cost about \$30,000 will be erected on Barton Street West by Roman Catholic Italians here, and will be known as St. Anthony's.

BELLEVILLE.—Over 170 guests attended the 16th annual banquet given to the Belleville Cheese Board by Mr. John Elliott, the local manager of the Standard Bank. Among the speakers was the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Dominion Minister of Agriculture.

BROCKVILLE.—Sales aggregating \$18,470 were made at the auction for the disposal of pure bred Holstein Friesian stock from the Avondale herd, conducted here by Senator Hardy. The average price per animal netted was \$454. Mr. R. Friesel, of Penrith, New South Wales, bought five animals for shipment to that country.

PORT HOPE.—Representatives from Cobourg, Deseronto, Lindsay, Peterboro', Oshawa, Port Hope, Millbrook, East Whitby, Wellington, Stirling, Kingston, Bowmanville, Colborne, Brighton, Belleville, Pickering, and Newcastle gathered here to discuss the advisability of purchasing the Central Ontario Power System, now owned by the Provincial Government, and operated by the Provincial Hydro System. A committee was appointed to negotiate with the Government through the Hydro Electric Commission for the Central Power System at actual value.

COCHRANE.—There is an abundance of game and fur-bearing animals this year in all sections of Northern Ontario and in the Northern part of the Province of Quebec. Trappers, both Indians and white men, declare that the fur catch should aggregate one of the best records in many years. An Indian from Mattice, one of the most successful of the posts of the Hudson Bay Fur Trading Company, states that never before has he seen so much evidence of game.

LEAMINGTON.—Tobacco buyers in this district have been paying from 35 to 50 cents per lb. for Virginia flue-cured leaf. An average yield of between 800 and 1,000 lb. per acre is reported. The quality of the tobacco in the lowlands appears to be better than that grown on the highlands this year. The Burley crop was better than for several years.

PORT ARTHUR.—During the year ending October 31, according to the report of the Crown Lands Agent, 212 settlers have located on land totalling 27,870 acres in the Thunder Bay district. Seventy-two patents were granted to homesteaders for 9,714 acres.

CANADIAN Cheese has had the reputation for many years of being the best in quality of any of its type imported into the United Kingdom.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Turner has consented to become hon. colonel of the 13th Canadian Field Artillery of Quebec.

The Hon. Jacob Nicol states that the Liquor Commission has issued 307 tavern permits in the city of Montreal, as against 296 for the previous year, the amount received for the permits being \$208,295, as against \$191,391 the previous licence year. Tavern permits to the number of 57 were issued in Quebec, the fees amounting to \$51,433, as compared with 39 permits and a revenue of \$20,033 in the previous year.

Dr. Desloges, General Medical Director of the Province, in his annual report, refers to the number of children being received from the children's homes of England who are doing well in Canada. He suggests that the same action should be taken with regard to the children in the Provincial reform homes, and that they should be given equal opportunities.

The number of pupils attending the schools of the Province during the school year 1921 was 477,944 in the Catholic schools and 70,307 in the Protestant schools, a total of 548,251. The average attendance in the Catholic schools was 371,783 or 77.79 per cent., and in the Protestant schools 52,609, or 74.83 per cent., the general average for the Province being 77.41. In the elementary schools the Catholic percentage was 73.99, and the Protestant 73.11.

MONTREAL.—Loaded with five million feet of Douglas fir, to be used for the extension of wharves in the eastern section of the port, the steamer *Margaret Coughlan* arrived here from Vancouver on November 14.

The estimated revenue of the City of Montreal for the coming year is \$24,641,421, an increase of \$837,823 over the estimated revenue for 1922.

The contract for the construction of a bridge across the St. Lawrence, between the Perrot and Vaudreuil, has been awarded to the Dominion Bridge Co., at \$124,768 for the superstructure, the remainder going to the Dufresne Construction Co. at \$135,140.

At the annual meeting of the Accountants' Association, the following officers were elected: President, Mr. L. Belanger; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. E. C. Baker and L. E. Barry; secretary, Mr. A. J. M. Petrie; treasurer, Mr. J. T. Raymond; auditor, Mr. L. A. Hurtubise.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The total cost of fighting forest fires in New Brunswick during the past season has amounted to approximately \$45,000, less than one-third of the expenditure during 1921.

Mr. Gordon K. McNab, of Montreal, has taken over the duties of port agent of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine here.

ST. JOHN.—The Merchants Bank Building in Prince William Street here, which was recently taken over by the Bank of Montreal in the amalgamation of the two institutions, has been sold to Dr. W. B. Wallace, K.C., and it is understood that the purchase was made for the Dominion Bank.

Fishermen on the South Shore of New Brunswick are happy, as the result of conditions in the sardine packing industry. After three lean years they are making money, and dealers are commanding prices of \$12 and \$13 a hoghead, instead of \$5, the maximum price for a long time.

For the first time the International Outdoor Skating Championships, one of the big sporting events of the Continent, will take place here in February.

MONCTON.—Mr. Albert Reginald McDougall, of Mount Allison College, son of Mr. W. A. McDougall, police magistrate of Moncton, has been chosen Rhodes scholar from New Brunswick.

FROM EAST TO WEST

PRINCE EDWARD



ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—December 20 has been recommended by the Prohibition Commission as the date for the referendum to decide whether or not liquor shall be imported into Prince Edward Island for other than medical purposes.

—The crops of Prince Edward Island this year are estimated to be worth \$11,000,000. It produced over six million bushels of potatoes, seven million bushels of oats, and five million bushels of turnips. This year's lobster catch is worth 1½ million dollars.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Club here Mr. T. J. N. Meagher, of Halifax, was elected President, Dr. Archibald MacMechan and Mr. M. O. Crowell Vice-Presidents, and Mr. E. C. Grundy, secretary.

Moose have been plentiful. The moose meat on the market this year has been particularly tender. Ducks were plentiful, but partridges scarce in most of the sections where this popular bird is sought. Deer were also plentiful this season.

SYDNEY.—The Imperial Oil Company has completed the erection of two huge oil tanks and is ready to receive consignments of oil. The tanks are capable of holding 10,000 gallons of oil each. The company has an agreement to erect another plant at Saskatoon, Sask., which, it is claimed, will be the largest in Canada.

LUNENBURG.—The fishing fleet has landed a record catch of 312,075 quintals during the past season. This is 16,925 quintals in excess of the 1919 record. The estimated value is over \$2,000,000. The average catch per vessel was 3,151 quintals.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

ST. BONIFACE.—On November 21 Dr. N. A. Laurendeau was re-elected Mayor of St. Boniface by acclamation.

DAUPHIN.—Mr. George H. Palmer, former Farmer-Labour member of the Legislature for Dauphin, twice dismissed from the services of the Canadian National Railways for participating in election campaigns contrary to the Hanna "no politics" order, is back at work as a telegrapher for the company here.

SASKAT-



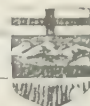
CHEWAN.

REGINA.—The tobacco industry may soon become profitable in Saskatchewan. Samples of tobacco grown on the farms of Hungarians south of Saskatoon have been sent to the Federal Minister of Agriculture, who has received a favourable report from experts. The chief criticism made is that the tobacco is a little heavy in nicotine. The tobacco planted in this district comprised four acres, while a lot about the same size was grown at Cabri, in the western part of the Province.

—It cost the average farmer, working under average conditions in Saskatchewan, 82½ cents to produce and market a bushel of wheat this year, according to the calculations of Mr. J. G. Robertson, secretary of the Saskatchewan Livestock Breeders' Association.

—Three new creameries were opened in Saskatchewan this year, making a total of 58 plants now in operation in the Province, according to a report on the progress of dairying prepared by Mr. Percy E. Reed, Dairy Commissioner. From January 1 to the end of September these 58 plants manufactured 7,578,719 lb. of butter, or more than 500,000 lb. in excess of the total output for the full twelve months of 1921.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Nearly one-half of the lots within the city's boundaries are owned by the City, according to a special report which the City Land Department has prepared. The report shows that there are some 115,000 lots in the city, of which the City actually holds 52,000.

—Major Townsend Whalen, a prominent officer of the United States Army, and a well-known author and sportsman, proved to be very successful during his recent hunt along the Smoky and Wapiti Rivers. Major Whalen returned with the best trophies that have been taken out of Alberta in many years, including a remarkable heavy caribou head of 38 points, a sheep head measuring more than 16 inches, and splendid specimens of both goat and moose. Major Whalen also gathered a large mass of material with a view to future writing on the country.

Three handsome windows have been dedicated in Christ Church to the memory of the late Mr. M. R. Jennings, managing director and editor of the *Edmonton Journal*. The memorial was erected by newspaper men and other friends.

CALGARY.—The Western Canada Natural Gas, Light, Heat, and Power Company has completed arrangements for the building of a pipe line from its Bow Island field to Redcliff, but gas for Calgary from this source, better known as the Medicine Hat field, will not be available until next winter.

—Sent to Alberta by the Indian Government to enquire into the methods used by Canadian engineers in irrigation work, Mr. A. N. McInnes Robertson, executive engineer for the Punjab irrigation district, is in Calgary and making the city his headquarters for his trips to the various irrigation districts of the Province.

BANFF.—Over 5,000 persons played over the golf course in Banff National Park during the season just closed.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Against the cost of enforcement of the Liquor Control Act since it became operative, \$105,967, receipts from taxes on imported liquor, confiscations, fines, and estreated bail amounted to \$227,267 at the end of September, showing a surplus of \$121,300.

—Control of the Songhees Reserve area has been transferred from the Minister of Railways to the Minister of Lands.

VANCOUVER.—Mr. Norman Robertson, of Vancouver, has been selected as British Columbia's 1923 Rhodes Scholar. As he will be only 19 years of age when he graduates from the university next May, it is believed that he will be the youngest Rhodes Scholar to enter Oxford.

—The steamship *Prince Rupert*, operated by the Canadian National Railways between Victoria, Seattle, Vancouver, Prince Rupert, and Stewart, recently terminated her 500th voyage in the Northern British Columbia coast service.

—By a decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the heirs of Mr. Allen L. Smith, of Philadelphia, have been confirmed in possession of the famous Engineer group of gold mines at Atlin, B.C.

—Lake Buntzen power will at an early date be operating the Britannia Mine plant, as the result of a contract just signed by the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company and the B.C. Electric Railway Company for 4,500 to 6,000 h.p.

—The City Council has modified the proposed B.C. Electric agreement, stabilising the 6-cent. fare for three years instead of five, and then by a vote of 5 to 2 formally passed the agreement.

SHIPMENTS of Canadian Creamery Butter to the United Kingdom are increasing. Ask your grocer for it. It is good butter.

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SHIPPING IN ST. JOHN HARBOUR.



HALIFAX, F.



THE CANADIAN PACIFIC SS. "MELITA," LYING IN DOCK AT THE IMMIGRATION QUARTERS, ST. JOHN.



BRITISH STEAMERS AT SAND POINT, ST. JOHN.

Nova Scotia, and St. John, New Brunswick



THE HARBOUR.



ST. JOHN, FROM THE HARBOUR.



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- (1) A certain fixed sum at age 55.
- (2) A considerable saving of Income Tax each year.
- (3) Immediate Financial Protection for Dependents.

Think how fine it would be to know, for an absolute certainty, that at 55 years of age you will receive a cheque for £2,740 to add to whatever you have managed to save in other directions. And how consoling, whenever you make up your Income Tax Form, to be able to knock off a substantial amount because you have taken up this particular and most profitable investment.

Then, too, the relief of knowing, after you have made your first easily - spared - out - of - income deposit, that your dependents are entitled to £2,000, plus half of every deposit you make, should you, the bread-winner, be taken from them.

And should you, by unhappy chance, become totally and permanently unable to follow any gainful occupation, the annual deposits will be paid for you by the Sun Life of Canada, and you will receive £20 per month until the time specified for the big payment of £2,740.

These figures are based on an age of 35, with annual, semi-annual or quarterly deposits. Whether you are younger or older, you can adopt the same plan, with variations to suit your individual circumstances. Amount of deposit depends upon sum to be secured, present age, and age at which payment is to be made to you.

Whatever you can save, be it one pound or one hundred pounds per month, use this Form to-day and investigate this plan for yourself.

POST THIS ENQUIRY FORM TO-DAY

To J. F. JUNKIN (Manager),
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO., OF CANADA,
64 Canada House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

Assuming that I can save and deposit £..... per.....please send me - without obligation on my part - full particulars of your investment plan, showing

1. What income or cash sum I shall receive at age.....(55, 60, or as you desire)-
2. What sum will be automatically provided for my dependents in the event of my death.
3. How much Income Tax I shall save each year.

Exact date of birth.....

Name.....

Address.....

Married or single.....

The Sun Life of Canada (make careful note of name and address, for there is sometimes confusion) has assets of over £26,000,000, under Government Audit and Inspection. Trustees in this Country, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Albemarle and the Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, P.C.

CANADIAN HISTORICAL PICTURES.

I.O.D.E. Presentation to 1,000 Canadian Schools.

Canada did a great deal in the way of making history during the war; and it is right that the part she played should not be forgotten by the younger generation.

Thanks to the foresight and organisation of Lord Beaverbrook, some of the deeds of Canada's soldiers have been perpetuated on canvas by Canadian and English artists. These pictures are now in Ottawa; and with a view to making representative specimens available for schools throughout the Dominion, the Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire have arranged for the distribution of a thousand sets of reproductions.

These reproductions have been most artistically carried out by the Fine Arts Publishing Co., Ltd., of London, who make



THE CLOTH HALL AT YPRES (J. Kerr Lawson)

a speciality of school pictures, and they are this month on view at the Burlington Gallery, 7 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W.1. The process employed is mezzogravure combined with pure watercolour worked by hand methods, and the result is extremely effective, the general colour scheme in each case being the same as the original picture.

In each set are embraced 14 Canadian war pictures, including "Canada's Grand Armada Leaving Gaspé Bay" (F. S. Challenger), "Landing of the First Division at St. Nazaire" (E. Bundy), "War in the Air" (C. R. W. Nevinson), "Canadian Foresters in Windsor Park" (G. E. Moira), and "The Defence of the P.P.C.L.I. at Sanctuary Wood" (K. K. Forbes). These have been supplemented by "The



CANADIAN ARTILLERY IN ACTION (Kenneth K. Forbes)

"Surrender of the German Fleet" (P. F. S. Spence), "The Death of Montcalm," "The Death of Wolfe" (West), "Chief Joseph Brant" (Romney), and a full-length portrait of the Prince of Wales at the time of his Canadian tour.

Each picture measures 27 in. by 21 in., and bears the inscription: "Presented by the Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire, in memory of the men and women of the Empire who gave their lives in the Great War, 1914-18."

IN the discussions over the Cattle Embargo it has been admitted that Canadian cattle are among the healthiest in the world. This fact should be of importance to consumers of dairy products.

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TOTAL ASSETS (30th November, 1921) \$152,625,386.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

British Columbia.—4½ p.c. Ins., 93½.
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg. 1909-34, 86½; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 80½; C.P.R., 3½ p.c. Reg., 1938, 80; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 77½; 4 p.c. Stk., 88½; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 84½; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 100.
Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 88½; 4 p.c., 1928, 92½.
Newfoundland.—3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 76; 3 p.c., 1947, 69.
Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 112½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1945-65, 114½.
Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins. 1937, 77½.
Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. Reg., 1951, 84½; 4 p.c., 1949, 86.

Municipal.

Edmonton.—4½ p.c., 1920-49, 85; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 97; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 98½; 5 p.c. 1953, 92½.
Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 89½; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 90½.
Moose Jaw.—5 p.c., 1951-3, 88.
Ottawa.—4 p.c., 1926-46, 93½.
Port Arthur.—5 p.c., 1932-42, 91.
Regina.—5 p.c., 1943-63, 95.
Saskatoon.—4½ p.c., 1941-61, 84½.
S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1962, 85½.
Toronto.—4 p.c., 1936, 87; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 83½; 3½ p.c., 1929, 91 11-16; 4½ p.c., 1948, 91½.
Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1931, 91½; 4 p.c., 1932, 91; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 82½; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 82.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1926-36, 94½; 4 p.c., 1940, 88½; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 83½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 91½.

Railways.

Alberta and Great Waterways.—5 p.c., 95.
Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c., 45½.
Atlantic and N. Westn.—5 p.c., 1937, 99.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 92½.
Buffalo and Lake Huron.—Ord., 8½.
Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 77½.
Can. Northern.—4 p.c., 1930, 93; 4 p.c. Perp., 72½; 3 p.c., 1953, 66½; 4 p.c., 1930, 94½; 4 p.c., 1939, 82½; 4 p.c. Sask., 1939, 83½; 4 p.c., 1934, 90½; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrg., 49½; 4 p.c., Man., 1930, 91; 5 p.c. Land, 101½; Ont. 4 p.c. Perp., 71½; 3½ p.c., 1961, 72½; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 81½; 4½ p.c. Term., 1950, 90½.
Can. Pacific.—156½; Pref., 77½; Perp. Debs., 81; 6 p.c. Notes, 111.
Dom. Atlantic.—4 p.c. 1st Debs., 79½.
Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1938, 78½.
Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 80½.
Grand Trunk.—7½; 4 p.c. Guar., 77½; 1st Pref., 7½; 2nd Pref., 70½; 3rd Pref., 22½; 6 p.c., 5 p.c. Perp., 68½; Perp., 4 p.c., 78½; Gt. Western 5 p.c. Perp., 97½; Western 4 p.c. Dollar Bds., 83; 4 p.c., 1950, 76.
Grand Trunk Pac.—3 p.c., 1962, 67; 4 p.c., 1955 A 75½; 4 p.c., 1955 B, 75½; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 1955, 78½; 4 p.c. Debs., 40½.
Gt. Northern of Can.—4 p.c., 1934, 90½.
Manitoba S.W.—5 p.c., 1934, 104½.
Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 1942, 91½.
Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 76.
Quebec Cent.—4 p.c. Debs., 78½; 3½ p.c. 2nd Mrt., 62½; 5 p.c., 3rd Mrt., 97.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—5 p.c. Debs., 96½; 8 p.c. 2nd Debs., 102½; 8 p.c. Pref., 4/9.
Bk. of Montreal.—Don. Reg., 51½.
Brit. Empire Trust.—5 p.c. Perp. Pf., 15/6.
Can. Land and Irrig.—1/7½; 6 p.c. Debs., 12½.
Calgary and Edmonton.—3/3.
Can. Bk. of Commerce.—40½.
Hudson's Bay.—7½; Pref., 5 1-32.

Royal Bk. of Can.—45½.
Trust and Loan of Can.—(15/-), 18/3; 4 p.c. Debs., 81½.
Westn. Can. Invest.—5 p.c. Pref., 10/6.

Electric Light and Power.

Brazil Traction.—47½; 6 p.c. Pref., 80½.
B.C. Elec.—Def. Ord., 89; Pref. Ord., 78; 4½ p.c. Debs., 87½; 4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 79.
Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 90.
Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. Bds., 98½.
Shawinigan Water and Power.—Cap., 124½; 5 p.c. Bds., 109.
Toronto Sub. Rly.—4½ p.c., 85½.
Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 91½.
Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 77½.
Winnipeg Elect.—4½ p.c. Debs., 72½.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Brit. Empire Steel.—Com., 9; 7 p.c. 2nd Pf., 27.
Steel of Can.—6 p.c. Bds., 108.

Mines.

Mond Nickel.—Ord., 29/4½; 7 p.c. Pref., 24/3; 7 p.c. Non. Cum., Pref., 18/3; 8 p.c. Debs., 108½.

Miscellaneous.

Brit. Controlled Oilfids.—8/3; do. Pref., 9/4½.
Benson and Hedges (Can.).—8½ p.c. Debs., 91½.
Can. Paint.—5 p.c. Bds., 82½.
Can. Cement.—7 p.c. Pf., 105½; 6 p.c. Bds., 108.
Can. Steamships.—Voting, 17.
Can. Westn. Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 77; 5 p.c. Inc., 22½; Com., 1/1.
Cockshutt Plow.—Com., 6½.
Columbia West. Lumber Yds.—6½ p.c., 15/-.
Dom. Tar and Chemical.—35/3.
Imp. Tob. of Can.—23/3.
Imp. Paper.—5 p.c. Pf., 7/9.
Marconi of Can.—9/6.
Penmans.—5 p.c. Bds., 104½.
Price Bros.—5 p.c. Bds., 95½.

MINING PRICES.

TORONTO, November 23.

GOLD MINES.—Argonaut, .45; Atlas, .18; Algonquin, .50; Buckingham, .44; Cons. West Dome Lake, .30½; Clifton, .44; Davidson Cons., .19; Dome Mines, \$41.50; Goldale, .40; Hollinger, \$11.50; Hattie, .26; Kirkland Lake, .43; Lake Shore \$2.90; McIntyre, \$17; Moneta, .11½; Newray, .24½; Porcupine Crown, .22; Schumacher, .43; Teck Hughes, .89; Vipond, .62; Wasapika, .11½; Wright Hargreaves, \$3.25.
SILVER MINES.—Beaver, .32½; Coniagas, \$1.80; Crown Reserve, .26½; Castle Trethewey, .24½; La Rose, .23; Mining Corp., .80; Nipissing, \$5.80; Peterson Lake, .14; Temiskaming, .32.

— * * —

Trust and Loan of Canada.—The interim report for the half-year ended September 30 last shows a net profit of £72,084, against £70,551 for the corresponding period of 1921. An interim dividend for the half-year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, together with a bonus at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, for the six months ending September 30 last, both free of income-tax, has been declared on the paid up capital, and will be paid on December 12, 1922. Appropriations and adjustment of provision for income-tax, etc., are deferred until the close of the company's year.

COMPANY REPORTS, DIVIDENDS, ETC.

Molsens Bank.—A dividend is announced of 3 per cent. for the current quarter.

Barcelona Traction, Light, and Power.—Net earnings for October, 2,628,952 pesetas (increase, 670,646 pesetas); aggregate from January 1, 22,892,829 pesetas (increase, 3,924,768 pesetas).

Brazilian Traction, Light, and Power.—Combined net earnings for October, 11,900,000 milreis (increase, 2,739,000 milreis); aggregate from January 1, 101,863,000 milreis (increase, 24,930 milreis).

Canadian Pacific Railway.—Gross earnings for October, \$23,062,000 (inc., \$972,000); working expenses, \$15,259,000 (dec., \$119,000); net earnings, \$7,800,000 (inc. \$1,011,000).

Province of Saskatchewan.—Notice is given that the transfer books of the 5½ per cent. Registered Stock, 1924-34, will be closed from December 13 to 30, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the warrants for the half-yearly interest due January 1.

Shawinigan Water and Power.—A dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared for the quarter ending December 31, payable on January 10. Tenders are invited by December 31 for the sale to the company of a maximum of \$98,000, par value, of the issue of 5 per cent. 30-year Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1934.

City of Winnipeg.—The Bank of Montreal notify that for the purpose of preparing the interest warrants due February 1, 1923, the balances of the City of Winnipeg 4½ per cent. Consolidated Registered stock, 1943-63, will be struck on the evening of January 1, 1923, after which date the stocks will be transferable ex dividend.

Pennsylvania Water and Power.—Messrs. Aldred and Co., Ltd. (incorporated in Canada), 24, Lombard Street, London, E.C., announce that they have been officially appointed London agents of the Pennsylvania Water and Power Co. (U.S.A.). The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. was recently declared on the Common stock, payable January 2.

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.—The transfer books, so far as regards the 5 per cent. Perpetual Debenture stock (Grand Trunk Borrowed Capital) and Perpetual 4 per cent. Consolidated Debenture stock, will be closed from December 12 to January 13, 1923, both days inclusive, and so far as regards the 5 per cent. Perpetual Debenture stock (Great Western Borrowed Capital) and the 4 per cent. Perpetual Debenture stock (Northern Borrowed Capital) will be closed from January 17 to January 31, both days inclusive.

Imperial Tobacco of Canada.—The report for the year to September 30 last states that during the period dividends amounting to 6 per cent. were paid on the Preference shares and four interim dividends of 1½ per cent. each on the Ordinary shares, leaving a balance of \$5,364,470. The net profits for the year, after deducting all charges and expenses for management and interest on bonds, and providing for income war tax (1922) were \$3,030,976 and \$4,050,166 was brought in, making \$7,600,142. Deducting dividends paid of 6 per cent. on the Preference shares, \$443,542, and 6 per cent. on the Ordinary, \$1,882,130, there remains an available balance of \$5,364,470. The directors recommend a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 1 per cent., absorbing \$314,304 and the carrying forward of \$5,050,166. The above figures do not include the company's proportion of undivided profits of associated companies, which they have not thought fit to declare as dividends.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Ticket Day.

Pay Day.

Wednesday, Dec. 13. Thursday, Dec. 14.

THROMMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

There has only been a very moderate volume of business on the Stock Exchange during the week, and general conditions have been unsettled and often dull. Gilt-edged securities and other investment issues were good for a time, owing to the accession of marked ease in the money market following the big monetary disbursements with the turn of the month, but the improvement was not sustained, and quotations are now hesitating and below best. The general undertone keeps stable, but there is an absence of any good lead, and insiders incline to the view that the reviving tendency of trade may in the first instance react adversely upon many markets as the result of security sales to provide increased working capital.

Among Canadian securities there has not been much doing to test values. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have hardly moved. The 3½ per cents. are 77½ xd, while the Fours hold at 88 and the 4½ per cents. at 100. Municipal issues have been quiet and colourless.

Canadian Pacifics, in the railroad group, after a setback in sympathy with Wall Street have more than recovered their dividend deduction at 150. Grand Trunk stocks have ruled idle and hesitating.

As regards land shares, Hudson's Bays have eased off a little to 7½. Lower-priced land shares have been idle.

Industrials have been better. Dominion Steels hold at 35½. Canadian General Electric at 90½ are a point down, but Canadian Car issues have held their ground. Canada Cements mark a jump of 3 to 84½, but the Pref. at 105½ is 1 down. Lake Superior issues have marked time. Spanish River Pulp Pref. marks a rise of a point to 105½. Shawinigan Water is steady and unchanged at 122½.

Brazilian Tractions, after some fluctuation, are 1½ down at 47½, but Mexican traction issues, where they have varied, are 1 to 2 points up.

* * *—

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, November 24.

Although dull, the tone was fairly good in the market on Monday, the chief points of interest being the rise in textiles, and a rise of 3 points in Ogilvie. Dominion Textile, which were quoted ex-rights, showed a gain of 12 points; Canadian Cottons and Montreal Cottons were active; Brazilians were in good demand; and there were active transactions in Bell Telephone. Canada Permanent was marked 183½ and Toronto Mortgage 80.

The tone was less buoyant in the dull markets during the rest of the week. Pennmans reached 132. Bell Telephone was in request; the rights changed hands up to \$1.35, the stock touching 112. Paper shares mainly lost the turn, while Textiles gained a fraction. Lyall Constructions were severely marked down, closing at 39.

The first report is issued by the Mexican Light and Power Company since 1913, as until recently the company has been in the hands of a receiver for the bondholders, owing to a default on its bonds caused by the disturbed state of Mexico. The statement is encouraging, as it shows a large surplus of floating assets over liabilities, and although there is much bond interest to be wiped off the prospects of earnings are substantially improved.

Among current prices, Abitibi is 63, Pref. 99; Ames Holden Pref. 4; Asbestos 66½, Pref. 85; Atlantic Sugar 21½; Bell Telephone 112, rights \$1.35; Brazilian 43½ xd; B.E. Steel 10, 1st Pref. 67½, 2nd Pref. 27; Brompton 34; Can. Cement 75½, Pref. 99½; Can. Converters 92; Can. Cottons 116, Pref. 89; Can. Car Pref. 62; Can. Steamships 19½, Pref. 56½; Can. Gen. Electric 81; Can. Smelting 26½; Dom. Glass Pref. 98½; Dom. Cannery 32; Dom. Steel Pref. 76½; Dom. Textile 180½ ex-rights, rights 40; Howard

Smith Pref. 100; Kaministiquia 95; Lake of Woods 166; Laurentide 91; Lyall 39; Mont. Cottons 94; Mont. Power 99½; Mont. Tramways 157; Mont. Telegraph 53; Nat. Breweries 51; Ogilvie 274; Pennmans 132; Price Bros. 44; Quebec Rly. 23½; Prov. Paper Pref. 92; Riordon 5½; Shawinigan 110½; Sherwin-Williams 97; Spanish River 90½, Pref. 99; Steel of Canada 59½; St. Lawrence Flour 76½; Wayagamack 57; Woods Mfg. 76.

* * *

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Canada exported more goods than any other country to the United States in the first seven months of this year. Her exports were \$185,262,921, and Britain came second with \$183,205,277, whilst Japan was third with \$174,485,980.

On the other hand, Britain was the best customer of the United States, buying \$475,500,327 in that period. Canada came second with purchases of \$297,573,572, and Germany third with \$187,041,888.

—* *—

"CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER."

Prominence is given in the current *Canadian Export Pioneer* to the subject of the representation of Canada at the British Industries Fair, and also the question of co-operative exhibits abroad. There is an interesting article on opportunities in the Indian market, as shown by the British Trade Commissioner's report, and another on Canadian talc and soapstone.

A great deal of useful information is given in the usual sections—"Business Introductions," "Export Trade Opportunities," "Made in Canada," and "Export Shipping Items."

—* *—

C.M.A. AND BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

A statement issued by the Executive Council of the Association in Montreal in regard to the attitude of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association towards the British Industries Fair explains that the policy of the Association in regard to exhibitions, either at home or abroad, is to place information before its individual members and to ask them to exhibit if they are interested, but that the Association cannot accept financial responsibility.

With regard to the British Industries Fair, the Association has been communicating with members for the past year, pointing out that this fair would afford an excellent opportunity for the display of Canadian goods, and asking individual members to exhibit.

On November 7, the Association received a cable from the Chamber of Commerce in London, England, asking the Association to accept part of the financial responsibility of organising a Canadian section for the fair. The Association replied on the same date stating that participation in exhibitions was a matter for individual manufacturers, and that the Association as such could not undertake any financial obligation in regard to the fair. The British Industries Fair is being held in Birmingham, England, from February 19 to March 2, 1923.

The British Empire Exhibition will be held in London, England in 1924, and will last for six months. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association some months ago urged the Canadian Government to erect a Canadian building and to take space at the British Empire Exhibition, and promised co-operation if this was done; but the Association, even in regard to the British Empire Exhibition, which is a much larger enterprise than the British Industries Fair, has not assumed any financial obligation.

MINING NOTES.

The Ontario Government has commenced to take action under the Ontario Companies Act against advertisers of wild cat mining propositions who have failed to comply with the requirements of the Act. There have lately been many emissions of misleading prospectuses, and the action of the authorities has been received with much public approval.

A report of the development of the Night-hawk Peninsula Gold Mines appears to indicate that there will be a large body of ore in sight by the time the mill is completed next summer. The average gold contents of the ore appear to be very satisfactory.

A report from Timmins, dated November 21, states that the third vein opened up at the 100-ft. level of the Rochester Mine shows a width of ten feet of commercial ore, according to advice received from Mr. F. C. Loring. The cross-cut at the 100-ft. level has advanced 350 feet south towards the boundary of the Hollinger, and has already intersected three veins, of which the ten-foot vein is the most important. Another 300 feet separates the face of the cross-cut from the Hollinger. The strike of veins known to occur on the Hollinger holds out every likelihood that three more veins will be tapped before the cross-cut is completed. Very few properties have met with such important success so early in their development stages, and this fact, together with the property lying adjacent to the Hollinger, makes the Rochester one of the more interesting of the new mines in this field.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Davidson Consolidated in Toronto on November 22, a distribution of 400,000 shares Preferred, and one million Ordinary of the Porcupine-Davidson, which were held in the Treasury of Davidson Consolidated, was ratified, and the sale of shares of the Porcupine Davidson back to that company to the amount of \$500,000 at a price of 2s. 6d. per share was sanctioned. This foreshadows a distribution of both cash and shares to the Davidson Consolidated shareholders, which is estimated at about 50c. per share.

At present there are nine producing gold mines in Northern Ontario, and it is expected that at least seven more will be shipping gold regularly next year.

Referring to the rush of prospectors into the Rouyn township in the north-west section of the Province of Quebec, the Agent-General for Quebec states that a railroad is now being extended towards Lake Opasitika. Geologically this new gold field has the same formation as the Kirkland Lake district. In the last issue of the *Canadian Mining Journal*, Mr. Alex. Gray discusses the merits of this new gold field in a very able and interesting article, in which he shows that geologists have foretold the discovery of minerals in this district, and that present indications are in many ways encouraging.

The Indian mine, which is situated in the same section of British Columbia as the Premier, and in which some prominent Montrealers are largely interested, is reported to have struck a vein 2 feet wide, carrying over \$60 to the ton in gold.

New discoveries of gold and silver are reported from British Columbia. Development work at the head of Canyon Creek in the Lardo country has uncovered very rich ore assaying 2,000 ounces of silver to the ton, in addition to fair gold values. Five tons of rich selected ore are ready for shipment to the Trail smelter. A new gold strike is reported on Hills Bar Creek, in the Hope district. This consists of three quartz vein outcroppings in the creek, varying in width from 4 ft. to 15 ft., and traceable for nearly a mile in length, showing free gold.

PERCY LUSCOMBE AND COMPANY.
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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No 46, Buenos Aires. Cable Address, Canadian.

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. Cable Address, Canadian.

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. Cable Address, Canadian.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio de Janeiro; Office, Rua Gonçalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Cable Address, Canadian.

British West Indies.

R. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. Cable Address, Canadian.

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. Cable Address, Cancom.

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Rey 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1290. Cable Address, Cantracom.

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. Cable Address, Cancomac.

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. Cable Address, Watermill.

India and Ceylon.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 Mission Row (P.O. Box 2003), Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. Cable Address, Canadian.

Jamaica.

G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. Cable Address, Cantracom.

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 51-B Main Street, Yokohama. Cable Address, Canadian.

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. Cable Address, Canadian.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. Cable Address, Cantracom.

Straits Settlements.

P. W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. Cable Address, Canadian.

United Kingdom.

High Commission for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 78 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. Cable Address, Steighing, London.

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. Cable Address, Cantracom.

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 51 North John Street, Liverpool. Cable Address, Cantracom.

A. B. Muddiman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. Cable Address, Canadian.

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. Cable Address, Cantracom.

United States.

F. Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City. Cable Address, Cantracom.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

T. Goddes Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. Cable Address, Sontums.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific.

Liverpool to St. John, N.B.

Friday, December 8.—*Montclare*.

Saturday, December 23.—*Marloch*.

Saturday, December 30.—*Metagama*.

Friday, January 5.—*Montrose*.

Friday, January 12.—*Montclare* (via Greenock).

Friday, January 19.—*Marloch*.

Southampton to St. John, N.B.

Tuesday, December 12.—*Minnedosa*.

Saturday, January 6.—*Empress of France*.

Saturday, January 27.—*Melita*.

Empress of Scotland, Saturday, January 20, from Southampton to New York, via Cherbourg

Glasgow to St. John, N.B.

Wednesday, December 20.—*Marloch*.

Thursday, December 28.—*Metagama*.

Vancouver to China and Japan.

Thursday, December 28.—*Empress of Russia*.

Thursday, January 18.—*Empress of Australia*.

Thursday, February 22.—*Empress of Asia*.

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: January 26, *Niagara*; February 23, *Makura*.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Southampton to Halifax and Boston.

Friday, January 12.—*Antonia*.

Saturday, February 2.—*Saxonia*.

Liverpool to Halifax.

Saturday, December 16.—*Caronia*.

Thursday, December 28.—*Andania*.

Saturday, January 11.—*Ausonia*.

Some of the Southampton to New York mail steamers of the Cunard Line will make Halifax a winter port of call out and home.

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, December 23.—*Berengaria*.

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, December 9.—*Ausonia*.

Saturday, December 16.—*Caronia*.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Halifax.

Thursday, January 4.—*Canada*.

Southampton to Halifax.

Saturday, December 16.—*Canopic*.

Saturday, January 6.—*Pittsburg*.

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to St. John and Halifax.

Thursday, December 14.—*Manchester Corporation*.

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due direct from Canada by the *Tunisian*, December 14, *Regina* and *Melita*, December 18, *Montcalm*, December 20. Letters only are due via New York by the *Olympic* and *Saxonia*, December 9, *Cedric*, December 10, *Aquitania*, December 11, *Homer*, December 16.

—* *—

ALBERTA'S TAR SANDS.

Mr. G. J. Hammond, of San Francisco, whose company is stated to have now evolved a satisfactory method of extracting oil from the tar sands of Fort McMurray, Alberta said, when in Edmonton recently, that his company was preparing to operate on an extensive scale, and that a refinery might be built in Edmonton to handle the product of the tar sands.

—* *—

Dominion Bank (Canada).—A branch was opened at St. John, N.B., on December 1.

Canada Landed and National Investment.

A dividend of 2½ per cent. (being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum) and a bonus of 1 per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock for the quarter ending December 31, and will be payable at the office of the company, 23 Toronto Street, Toronto, on and after January 2 to shareholders of record on December 15. Payment to shareholders in Great Britain will be at the current rate of exchange.

Passenger and Forwarding AGENTS.

For information in regard to steamship and railway fares to any British Dominion, application may be made to any of the following British Passenger Agents:—

BRISTOL—Mark Whitwill and Son, Grove Avenue, Queen Square.

BUXTON—Miss Marian Bates, 63 London Road.

DERBY—G. and A. Pegg, 28 Green Lane.

RUDDERSFIELD—S. G. Butterworth, 4 Railway Street.

LEEDS—A. B. Robinson, 61 Woodhouse Lane.

LEICESTER—Dugald Michael, Australian House, 17 Highfield Street.

LONDON—J. Jackson and Sons, 7 and 8 Charing Cross, S.W.
Pitt and Scott, Ltd., 25 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES—J. J. Stout, 1 Silver Street.

BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR DECEMBER.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

The Christmas feature of *Chambers's Journal* is a highly entertaining fiction supplement containing admirable stories by John Haslette Vahay, Hilton Brown, Andrew W. Arnold, and Lewis Spence. An article of special Canadian interest is "Light and Shade on the North Pacific," in which Charles E. Alford describes the illusive and varied charm of a day spent in cruising among the reefs and islands in the Gulf of Georgia; and a thrilling Eskimo story—"Spirit Island"—is contributed by Capt. H. T. Munn. A notable article is "The Defence of Health Frontiers," by the Rt. Hon. Christopher Addison, while science, travel, and natural history are well represented.

Pearson's Christmas Number is full of attractive colour pages, good stories, and entertaining articles, "Captain Cuttle" reappears in an adventure entitled "The Schooner and the Scarlet Bees"; another "Potash and Perlmutter" episode is contributed by Montague Glass; and there are also good stories by "Sapper," R. Austin Freeman, and other popular writers. One of the best articles is "G. E. Studdy Exposed by his Pup," illustrated by delightful doggy drawings; and the special colour feature is a fairy story, entitled "The Princess and the Nightingale," by R. Somerset Maugham.

The *Strand* offers its readers a particularly attractive Christmas Number. Excellent fiction is contributed by A. Conan Doyle, Hugh Walpole, P. G. Wodehouse, "Sapper," A. S. M. Hutchinson, and other well-known writers. In "Painting the Prince," a number of artists give their impressions of the Prince of Wales as a sitter, and several characteristic portraits in colour are here reproduced for the first time. Another article of special interest is "Charles Dickens's First Love," revealing by letters not before published an early romance in the great novelist's life. Arnold Bennett gives his views on right and wrong ways of bringing up children; and the numerous coloured illustrations give an appropriate air of festivity.

* * *

The Canadian Pacific announce revised first-class, cabin, second-class, and third-class ocean rates, effective forthwith.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power.—A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared on the Cumulative Preference shares, and will be payable on January 2, to shareholders of record on December 15.

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A famous landmark in Ottawa, the New Edinburgh Canoe Club clubhouse on the Ottawa River, was destroyed by fire on Sunday (says the Ottawa correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company). The birch-bark canoe used by King George during his visit to Canada was lost.

The lower half of the town of Terrebonne, 25 miles from Montreal, was last week swept by fire. Twelve hundred persons are homeless and the loss is estimated at about a million dollars (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*). The church, college, and convent were all saved.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

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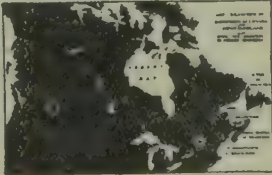
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INVESTMENT NOTES.

In the Montreal Press it is stated that the re-organisation of the Ames-Holden-McCreedy Company is finally completed, and that cheques to the value of \$250,000 have been sent to those creditors who preferred to accept a cash payment of 40 per cent. in place of stock. As already announced, the Ames-Holden Felt Company is now merged in the re-organised mother company, which will, it is stated, start with a clean slate and cash working capital of \$1,000,000. The final terms secured to the Preferred stock-holders of the old company have not so far been mentioned by the Press. It is to be hoped that this old-established boot company will now "make good," but its history from the time of the merger has been one of flagrant inflation of capital and inventory valuations and incompetent management.

An interesting indication of the popularity of the bonds of the leading Canadian mortgage companies among Scottish investors is shown in the fact that the Canada Mortgage Corporation reports that not only was the whole amount of the bonds, which recently became due, renewed, but considerable additional amounts were offered. As the rate offered is 5 per cent., this is a convincing proof of Canada's credit in Scotland. Owing to the loss on exchange the Canadian companies are not able to bring out new money, but most of the leading companies are glad to renew their bonds on this side so as to preserve their connection, though it would pay them, temporarily at any rate, to repay their British bondholders at the present rate of exchange.

An interesting letter has been published by Imperial Oil, Ltd., over the signature of its president, Mr. C. O. Stillman, which should once and for all refute the foolish rumours that have gained currency suggesting that the company is suppressing an oil discovery of great magnitude. Mr. Stillman states that Canada consumes in six days all the petroleum it produces in a year, and therefore the discovery of oil supplies is of urgent and vital national service. The Imperial Oil Company, with 6,000 Canadian shareholders, has already spent over \$3,000,000 in systematic prospecting for oil, and he very naturally resents the imputation on the bona fides of his company contained in the false rumour. The well at Irma struck gas which blew out some residue which the experienced drillers knew to be valueless as an oil indication, and "in refusing to allow this episode to be exploited" Mr. Stillman rightly claims to have acted in the best interests of the community. Disappointed speculators in adjoining oil leases who have not the same sense of moral responsibility may be angry, but Mr. Stillman's dignified letter and frank explanation of his company's position will be read with general appreciation.

In order to make better known the products of Australian farms and fruit gardens, a room has been opened at Savoy House, Strand, London, W.C. (the offices of the Agent-General for Western Australia), where meals of Australian products may be had and the products bought in small quantities for the home.

ONTARIO

is one of the leading gold-producing countries in the world, possesses one of the richest silver-mining fields ever discovered, and is the main source of the British Empire's supply of nickel.

The following figures give the output of some of Ontario's principal minerals in 1921.

GOLD	...	...	709,509 ozs.
Silver	...	...	8,412,059 ozs.
Copper	...	...	3,070,719 lbs.
Nickel, Metallic	...	...	5,430,147 lbs.
Nickel, Oxide	...	...	1,402,019 lbs.
Lead, Pig	...	...	3,570,222 lbs.

Four Ontario Gold mines have already paid in dividends and bonuses to their shareholders, \$21,890,110.

Three Ontario Silver mines have similarly paid \$44,708,297 in dividends and bonuses—more than ten times the total of their issued capital stock.

For information and free booklets write:
Agent-General for Ontario, 163 Strand, London, W.C.2.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Royal Bank of Scotland's Increased Dividend.

Nothing, perhaps, better indicates the progressive nature of the business of that important financial institution, the Royal Bank of Scotland, than the remarkable increase of late years in its deposits, which standing at £16,654,000 in October, 1913, figure in the present balance-sheet (see page 239) at £40,765,000, and at one time during the period covered by the present report exceeded this by over a couple of millions. Allowing that in some part this is due to war influences, as the Duke of Buccleuch pointed out at the annual court, held at Edinburgh last week, this must also be ascribed to a substantial extent to a very real augmentation of the bank's business. The moderate reaction from last year's figures in this respect is not singular to this institution; indeed, as the Governor pointed out, the closest observers of banking statistics have been surprised that the continuous increase in deposits should have lasted so long, and the question has been asked for the last year or two when the process of deflation should begin to make its impress in this direction. The Duke of Buccleuch, dealing with the bank's assets, showed that the total of what are usually described as liquid resources stood at slightly more than at the previous balance, and in their complexion reflected the changed money conditions now prevailing. Commercial bills and bank bills are about the same, but it is gratifying to record a moderate increase in advances on cash credits and current accounts, which notwithstanding prevailing conditions, stood at the date of the balance at £12,612,000.

A Position of Exceptional Strength.

In the matter of investments, the Governor was able to report a highly satisfactory position, reflecting the marked appreciation during the past year in gilt-edged securities, and resulting in the possession of a handsome surplus in the market value of these securities. Notwithstanding the peculiar difficulties incident to trading conditions during the year, the record presented is an excellent one in every way, and as a result the profits are about £24,000 higher, even making allowance for the substantial provision made by the directors to cope with unforeseen contingencies, rendered necessary by the difficulties of the times. The shareholders benefit directly from the satisfactory results achieved in the form of an addition of 1 per cent. to the dividend, in addition to the continuance of the bonus of 2 per cent., the total distribution for the year being 13 per cent., as against 12 per cent. last year and 11 per cent. in 1920. The rest is strengthened by the addition of the substantial sum of £161,958, bringing it up to £1,403,735, and, with the fully paid-up capital of £2,000,000, placing the bank in a position of exceptional strength. The Duke of Buccleuch, in alluding to the indications of an improvement in trade, referred to the obstacles that had to be overcome, including the perplexities of the reparations problems and the disorganisation of the exchanges, which still continue to dominate the European situation. He showed that the highest statesmanship is called for in the efforts which are being made to rectify the economic relations of Continental countries with a view to the re-establishment of the foreign trade of this country, upon which so much depends.

"Alberta looks like a land of promise to a good many people in the Western States, and there was never a more opportune time to invite them over," said Mr. C. G. Groff, Provincial Publicity Commissioner, on his return to Edmonton from a tour in: the United States.

LONDON JOINT CITY AND MIDLAND BANK LIMITED

CHAIRMAN
The Right Hon. R. McKENNA

JOINT MANAGING DIRECTORS
FREDERICK HYDE EDGAR W. WOOLLEY

Subscribed Capital	-	£38,117,103
Paid-up Capital	-	10,860,852
Reserve Fund	-	10,860,852
Deposits (June 30th, 1922)	-	368,230,831

HEAD OFFICE: 5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2
OVER 1,650 OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES
OVERSEAS BRANCH: 65 & 66, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2

AFFILIATIONS:
BELFAST BANKING CO. LTD. THE CLYDESDALE BANK LTD.
OVER 110 OFFICES IN IRELAND OVER 170 OFFICES IN SCOTLAND
THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND EXECUTOR & TRUSTEE CO. LTD.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

S.L.—The London branch of any of the banks advertising in *Canada* would suit your purpose.

D. U. N. BROWNE—You omitted to send your name and address, which is requisite—not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

D. C. C.—The Agent-General for Ontario, 163 Strand, London, W.C.2, will give you the fullest information in regard to orchard work in Ontario.

A. H. M.—We have not seen the details of the reorganisation, and so cannot say what the security behind these bonds is now. These particulars should be available shortly.

F. R.—If you write to Mr. J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration, 1 Regent Street, London, S.W., giving him full particulars of what you require, you will get the fullest information.

FOLLIS.—We think you are right about the future of pulp and paper companies. In order of attractiveness we would alter your list to read 3, 2, 4, 1. There is some speculative attraction about Whalen Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd.

C. T.—Certainly you can deposit your bonds and instruct a bank to cash the coupons, and reinvest them as you suggest. The bank you mention is quite sound, but it would probably be more convenient to you to use one of the banks which has an office in London.

T. T. M.—The difference of exchange today is not so serious. You have to decide the question, Is this property worth to you the price asked, plus 6 per cent.? We cannot attempt to foretell the course of exchange, but it is a fair chance that by paying in instalments at moderate interest you might do better than paying in full—but the balance of the purchase price must earn the same rate as you pay—allowing for income tax!

T. S. H.—The criteria by which the status of an industrial country under the League of Nations is determined are: (1) industrial population (including mines and transport); (2) relation of industrial population to total population; (3) length of railway track; (4) relation of railway track to area; (5) horsepower used in industry; (6) relation of horsepower to total population; (7) size of Mercantile Marine.

GOLFER.—The holders of the Canadian golf championships for 1922 are: Open championship, A. Watrous, Redford Country Club, Detroit; amateur championship, G. C. Fraser, Kanawaki; ladies' championship, Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Huntercombe, England; closed ladies' championship, Mrs. Hope Gibson, Hamilton Golf and Country Club; professional championship, Nicol Thompson, Hamilton Golf and Country Club.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. (3%) on the Common Stock of the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, has been DECLARED for the quarter ending December 31st, 1922, PAYABLE January 2nd, 1923, to shareholders of record December 15th, 1922.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, November 17th, 1922.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, has been DECLARED for the quarter ending December 31st, 1922, PAYABLE January 15th, 1923, to shareholders of record December 30th, 1922.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, November 17th, 1922.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 883. Dec. 9, 1922.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

POTTERY WORKS.—An excellent opening is offered in British Columbia to a practical man who understands the manufacture of brick, tiles, and pottery, and can introduce capital for the development of a valuable clay deposit.—Write, "Clay," c.o. Editor, *Canada*, 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

FOR SALE.

ALBERTA.—About 400 acres of land with frontage on large lake, in well-settled district, suitable for stock raising, etc.; price £1,000, terms one-third cash, balance in instalments to suit purchaser, with interest at 6 per cent. per ann. Also: Farm of 1,120 acres, in one of best farming districts in Alberta. Easy reach of town and railway. Over 1,000 acres can be cultivated; 120 acres now under crop; over 30 acres cultivated grass, watered by splendid spring. Ten room brick house. For all information, apply, "E. G.," Box 569, *Canada*, 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

TORONTO—

PARKER & CRABTREE, Barristers and Solicitors, 108 Bay Street, Toronto. Cable address: Kerpar, Toronto. Codes: Western Union and Bantleys. Maurice Crabtree. James Parker.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORR, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

BRITISH COLUMBIA

THOSE whose INCOME IS TOO SMALL for England will find near Kamloops, British Columbia, the "Old Country" province of Canada, congenial surroundings and cheap living where moderately hard work will increase their means. Apply The British Overseas Settlement Agency, Ltd., 4 Moorgate, London, E.C.2, or Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

OFFERS FOR SALE

FARMING AND GRAZING LANDS

IN THE PROVINCES OF

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, AND ALBERTA

ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

Valuable business and residential sites for sale at Fort William, Winnipeg, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria, etc.

Full information at the Company's Offices, Winnipeg, Canada, or 1 Lime Street, London, E.C.3.



REPORT BY THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL COURT OF PROPRIETORS, On WEDNESDAY, 29th NOVEMBER, 1922.

The Directors now submit to the Proprietors the annexed Abstract Statement of the Affairs of the Bank at the Second Saturday of October, 1922, with relative Profit and Loss Account, certified by the Auditors.

The net Profits of the year, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amounted to ...	£401,958 17 5
The Midsummer Dividend, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, required	£100,000
Less Income Tax	30,000
	£70,000 0 0
It is now proposed to pay a Dividend at Christmas, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, which will require	£120,000
Less Income Tax	30,000
	90,000 0 0
and a Bonus of 2 per cent. for the year requiring	40,000
Less Income Tax	10,000
	30,000 0 0
There has been written off expenditure on Bank Buildings and Heritable Property	20,000 0 0
Carried to Pension Reserve Fund	30,000 0 0
And added to Rest, the balance of	161,958 17 5
	£401,958 17 5

With the above addition, the Rest now amounts to £1,403,735 18s. 1d.
All the Bank's Investments are valued in the annexed State of Affairs at or under the prices ruling at the date of the balance.

The Governor, the Deputy-Governor, the Extraordinary Directors, and the Senior Ordinary Director (Sir Thomas Dunlop, Baronet) all retire at this time, but are eligible for re-election.
Auditors also fall to be appointed for the ensuing year, and Mr. J. Maxtone Graham, C.A., and Mr. Eric M. Beilby, C.A., offer themselves for re-election.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

A. K. WRIGHT, Cashier and General Manager.

ABSTRACT STATE OF AFFAIRS

At 14th OCTOBER, 1922.

LIABILITIES.

1. Deposits with accrued Interest	£40,265,016 14 11
2. Notes in Circulation	3,036,687 0 0
3. Drafts Outstanding	1,227,874 13 5
4. Acceptances and Indorsements of Foreign Bills	428,424 16 3
	£44,958,003 4 7
5. Capital	£2,000,000 0 0
6. Rest	1,403,735 18 1
7. Proposed Half-year's Dividend and Bonus payable at Christmas (less Income Tax)	120,000 0 0
	3,523,735 18 1
Total Liabilities	£48,481,739 2 8

ASSETS.

1. Gold and Silver Coin, Currency Notes, Notes of other Banks, and Cash with Bank of England and other London Bankers	5,133,174 14 0
2. Money in London at Call and short notice, and Cheques, etc., payable on demand, in hand, and in transit	5,643,110 16 5
3. British Government Securities (War Loans, Conversion Loan, Eschequer Bonds, National War Bonds and Treasury Bonds)	14,548,622 8 6
4. Colonial Government Securities, Bank of England Stock and Corporation Stocks	634,287 12 6
5. Other Marketable Securities	480,718 7 10
	£26,439,913 19 3
6. Bills discounted (of which £4,030,000 British Treasury Bills)	£7,222,773 0 7
7. Advances on Cash Credit and Current Accounts	12,612,049 7 6
8. Loans on Stocks and Securities	1,242,694 1 0
9. Banking Correspondents and other Customers for Acceptances and Indorsements, per contra	428,424 16 3
10. Bank Buildings (partly yielding rent)	273,020 11 4
11. Property yielding rent	137,863 6 9
12. Freehold Property in London (partly occupied by Bank and partly yielding rent)	125,000 0 0
	22,041,825 3 5
Total Assets	£48,481,739 2 8

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Expenditure on Bank Buildings and Property written off	£20,000 0 0
„ Pension Reserve Fund	30,000 0 0
„ Dividend for half-year, paid at Midsummer, less Income Tax	70,000 0 0
„ Dividend and Bonus to be paid at Christmas, less Income Tax	120,000 0 0
„ Balance, being free Rest or undivided profits, carried forward	1,403,735 18 1
	£1,643,735 18 1
By Rest at 8th October, 1921	£1,241,777 0 8
„ Gross Profits, after deducting rebate on Bills Current, Income Tax, Corporation Profits Tax, and providing for all bad and doubtful debts	£829,782 17 1
Less Charges of Management of Head Office and 184 Branch Establishments	427,823 19 8
Net Profits	401,958 17 5
	£1,643,735 18 1

AUDITORS' REPORT.

As Auditors appointed by the Proprietors of THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, we have checked the Cash on hand at Head Office, Glasgow, and London, verified the cash with London Bankers, the Securities for money at call and short notice, the Government Securities and other Investments, and examined the details of the other Assets and of the Liabilities set forth in the foregoing Abstract State of Affairs; and we now certify that in our opinion said Abstract State is a full and fair Balance Sheet, properly drawn up, and exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's Affairs, as shown by the books, at 14th October, 1922.

J. MAXTONE GRAHAM, C.A., Auditor.
E. M. BEILBY, C.A., Auditor.

EDINBURGH, 4th November, 1922.

PUBLIC NOTICES—continued.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Laws of Canada.)
Notice is hereby given that a Quarterly DIVIDEND of 1½ (One and a-half) per cent. has been DECLARED on the Cumulative Preference Shares of Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, PAYABLE on the 2nd January, 1923, to Shareholders of record on the Registers at the close of business on 15th December, 1922.

J. M. SMITH, Secretary.

Toronto, Canada,
27th November, 1922.

CITY OF WINNIPEG FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED REGISTERED STOCK, 1943-63.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st February, 1923, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st January, 1923, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex dividend.

For BANK OF MONTREAL,

G. C. CASSELS, Manager.

47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.
1st December, 1922.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN FIVE-AND-THREE-QUARTER PER CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1924-34.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the above Stock will be CLOSED from December 13, 1922, to December 30, 1922, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Warrants for the half-yearly interest due January 1, 1923.

For the Union Bank of Canada,

J. WILSON, Manager.

6 Princes Street, London, E.C.2,
December 4, 1922.

THE CANADA LANDED AND NATIONAL INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED. DIVIDEND NO. 143.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum) on the amount paid up on the Capital Stock of this Company, has been DECLARED for the quarter-year to the 31st day of December, 1922, also a BONUS OF ONE PER CENT. for the year ending 31st December, 1922, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the office of the Company, 23 Toronto Street, Toronto, on and after the 2nd day of January, 1923, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, 1922.

By Order of the Board,

EDWARD SAUNDERS, Managing Director.
Toronto, November 22nd, 1922.

NOTE: Payments to Shareholders in Great Britain will be at the current rate of Exchange.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, so far as regards the Five per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock (Grand Trunk Borrowed Capital) and Perpetual Four per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock, will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 12th December, 1922, to Saturday, the 13th January, 1923, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the interest accrued to the 31st December, 1922, will be forwarded on the 13th January, 1923, to all proprietors of those Stocks registered on the books of the Company on the 12th December, 1922.

And Notice is Also Given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, so far as regards the Five per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock (Great Western Borrowed Capital) and the Four per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock (Northern Borrowed Capital) will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 17th January, 1923, to Wednesday, the 31st January, 1923, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the interest for the Half-year to the 31st January, 1923, will be forwarded on that date to all proprietors of those Stocks registered on the books of the Company on the 17th January, 1923.

By Order.

H. W. HARDING, Local Secretary.
Orient House, 42-45, New Broad Street,
London, E.C., 1st December, 1922.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner.—HON. P. C. LARKIN, 19 Victoria Street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)
Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, MR. J. OBEY SMITH, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WADE, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57 Pall Mall, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—MR. W. C. NOXON, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The HON. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, 53 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUND- LANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A.

Austen, Capt. J., Halifax.—Gillingham, Kent.

B.

Bowden, J. T., Pembroke, Ont.—Waverley Hotel, Southampton Row.
Bowley, Mrs. Thos., Toronto.—Whitehall Hotel, Russell Square.
Bradley, J. and Mrs., Montreal.—Hotel Cecil.
Brock, Sub-Lieut. R. W. (R.N.), Vancouver.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Threadneedle Street.
Brown, Belle, Toronto.—Whitehall Hotel, Russell Square.
Buchan, R., Toronto.—Hotel Russell.

C.

Campbell, J. H., Winnipeg.—Hotel Cecil.
Cote, F. J., Winnipeg.—31 Carlton Terrace, Southampton.
Crawford, J. S., Ottawa.—Imperial Hotel, Russell Square.

D.

Defries, Amelia, London.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.
Dion, J. A., Montreal.—Regent Palace Hotel.
Drury, Miss H. E., Montreal.—59 Drayton Gardens, S.W.10.

F.

Feldman, M. N., Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.
Fisher, Miss E., Toronto.—Whitehall Hotel, Russell Square.

G.

Gerrie, Maurice, Vancouver.—89 James Street, S.W.10.
Gilmour, W. J., Montreal.—4 Park Place, S.W.1.
Graham, John A., Toronto.—58 Gresham Road, Brixton.

H.

Hadrill, Miss, Montreal.—96 Belgrave Road, S.W.1.

Haines, E., Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.
Harris, David S. Fraser.—C/o Agent-General for Nova Scotia.
Hibbard, Mr. and Mrs. Laney, Montreal.—Ivanhoe Hotel.

J.

James, G. F., Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.
Jean, Rev. J., Rimouski.—Coburg Court Hotel, Bayswater Road.

ROBERTS & SHORT

NAVAL, MILITARY,
SPORTING AND CIVIL
TAILORS,

4 & 6 BURY STREET, ST. JAMES',
LONDON, S.W.1 (Opposite St. James' Theatre)

Mac Mc.

McClelland, J., Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.
McGillivray, Mrs. T. and Miss, Whitby, Ont.—Hotel Cecil.
McLimont, Madeline M., Quebec.—C/o Montreal Star Office.

M.

Madeley, R., Scarboro, Ont.—119 Fentiman Road, S.W.
Mittenthal, M. Lewis, Montreal.—Hotel Cecil.
Mole, H. F., Cranbrook.—The Plain, Wandsworth, S.W.
Mowbray, J. N., Thamesville.—3 Church Walk, Newark.

R.

Ruby, J. E. and Mrs., Smith's Falls, Ont.—Savoy Hotel.

LADIES' HAND BAGS in Great Variety.
GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.

Fancy Articles of Every Description.

T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Cutlery Specialists.
76 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

S.

Shackleton, H. E. and Mrs., Prince Albert.—"Seaforth," Hailsham.
Snell, Lt.-Col. Herbert, Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.
Snyder, Major A. E. and Mrs., Vancouver.—Hotel York, Berners Street.

T.

Tessier, Senator J. and Mrs., Quebec.—c/o Agent-General for Quebec.
Thibaudeau, Miss M., Niagara Falls, Hotel Russell.

V.

Venn, H. G., Halifax.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

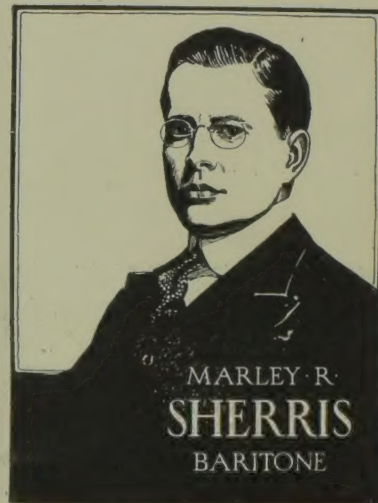
W.

Woods, Mrs. Alex., Montreal.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

DECEMBER 9.—Prince of Wales opens International Poultry and Pigeon Show at Olympia (till December 12).
DECEMBER 9.—Savage Club: Annual dinner, Connaught Rooms, 7.
DECEMBER 9.—Football: Canadian Banks, First XI, v. Royal Bank of Scotland, at Perivale; Reserve XI v. Yokohama Specie Bank, at Lower Sydenham.
DECEMBER 9.—Concert by Guild of Singers and Players, Wigmore Hall, 8.
DECEMBER 11.—Victoria League: Lecture by Prof. F. J. Rousseau (Rhodes University College, Grahamstown) on "South Africa: Yesterday and To-day," 22 Eccleston Square, 5.
DECEMBER 12.—Concert by Mandeville String Quartet and Joan Cross (vocalist), Wigmore Hall, 8.15.
DECEMBER 12.—Pianoforte recital by Harold Henry, Wigmore Hall, 3.15.
DECEMBER 12.—Ball at Chesham House, Chesham Place, in aid of Russian Red Cross Society's work for Russian children and invalids in this country.
DECEMBER 13.—Pianoforte recital by Maurice Cole, Wigmore Hall, 8.15.
DECEMBER 13.—Pianoforte recital by Dorothy Carpenter, Steinway Hall, 8.30.
DECEMBER 13.—Sonata recital by Grace Thynne, assisted by Evelyn Howard-Jones, Wigmore Hall, 5.30.
DECEMBER 15.—The Prince of Wales attends birthday celebration of "Toc H." at the Guildhall, 8.45.
DECEMBER 15.—Song recital by Helen Henschel, Wigmore Hall, 8.30.



MARLEY R.
SHERRIS
BARITONE

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Mr. Marley R. Sherris, who sang at the Canadian National - Grand Trunk lecture in London last week. (See page 222.)

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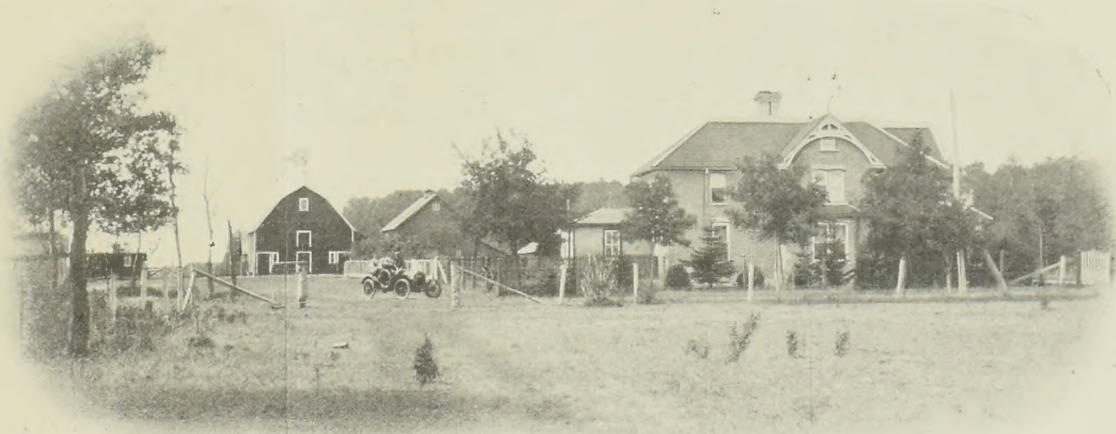
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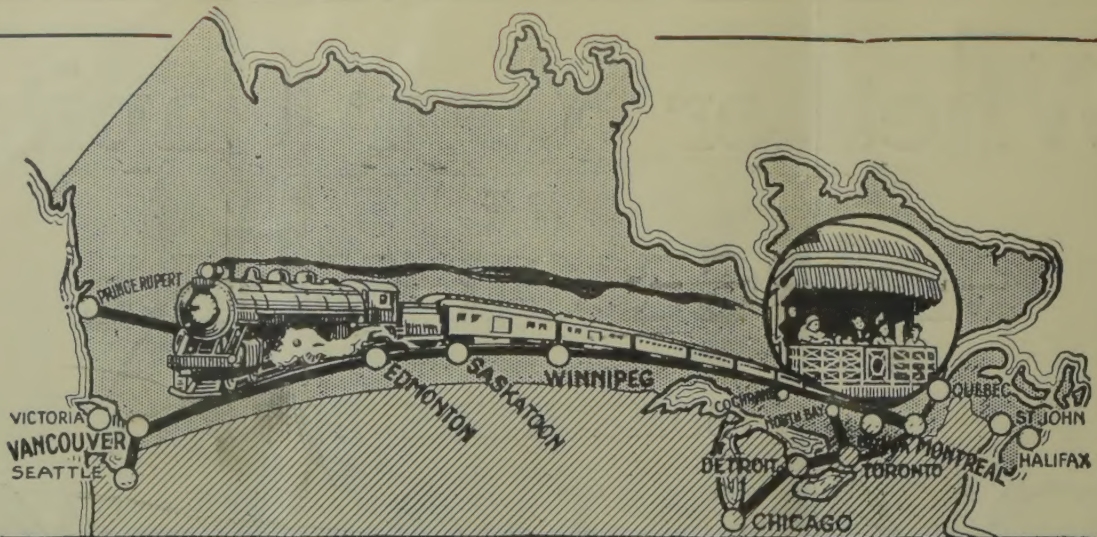


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